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VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 3, 1870. NO. 42.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

Republican Appeal to Americans.

Bazaine, Eugenie and Napoleon Plotting at Wilhelmshohe.

Losses from Disease in the German Army.

Energetic Prosecution of the War Demanded.

Napoleon's Pamphlet on the War.

Great Suffering Among the Poor in Paris.

ENGLAND.

An Appeal to Americans—Plotting at Wilhelmshohe—Losses From Disease in the German Army.

LONDON, November 2—The publication of the well known Republican, Augaste Laurent's appeal to Americans, for their moral support of France, is sympathetically received here. After showing the ill consequences to Germany of the annexation of Alsace, he says: "Now that we have been vanquished, that our faults are exploited by so many miseries; that we are ready to give up everything to our enemies except the liberty of our fellow-countrymen; that we accept mutilation, humiliation and famine, and only refuse to buy peace with the free souls of our faithful Alsacians, I call upon Americans to remember the past, to remember Lafayette and Rochambeau, Fayevelle and Gasparin, to remember the Congress of Paris and the brother. Let the voice of America be heard and that voice will save the world."

Russia's anxiety to buy a French fleet will have no result. France will not sell, and Prussia will not allow the sale.

An Ostend special reports that Bazaine, Eugenie and the Prince Imperial are plotting and arranging terms by which the Prince Imperial can succeed to the Empire with Eugenie as Regent. King William and Bismarck are said to favor their schemes.

Letters to editorials from prominent German papers say the great suffering and loss in their army from rheumatism, dysentery, fever and famine, threatens a fearful rate as the season advances. Some German regiments have been reduced by death and sickness at least one-third.

London dispatches report the intended resignation of General Trochu as the head of the Provisional Government, because he finds it impossible to reconcile the conflicting elements in Paris.

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Call for a Levy En Masse—Gambetta's Reply.

TOURS, November 2.—The deputations which called upon Gambetta last night were authorized to request permission for political reunions throughout the country, and were accompanied by several thousand sympathizers with their object, which was to present to the Government resolutions asking a levy *en masse*, and the appointment of a committee for the departments, to be charged with hastening a popular rising. Gambetta addressed the population, urging that it were better for Frenchmen to determine to conquer or die. The Republic cannot fall if the people will that it shall stand. The government has been its every energy to the task of defense. Efforts have been made and are still being made to procure arms and munitions. The people must assist the government in this as in other efforts. They must be self-reliant, and must not expect the government to surround its studies which they themselves might remove. All must unite in saving the nation.

It is reported the formal siege of New Brelsau has commenced.

The government has established a Prize Court at Havre. The citizens of Havre have subscribed 2,000,000 francs to the new national loan.

Manufacture of Heavy Ordnance to Paris.

TOURS, November 2—The Government is in receipt of advices from Paris to October 28th. The Prussians had previously abandoned some of their positions, and from others they had been dislodged by the fire of the Parisians, and the Parisians held these points and were fortifying. The principal cannon foundry of the city, which is capable of turning out ten guns per day, had completed iron-clad locomotives, armed with heavy cannon. The same establishment was busily employed in the manufacture of chassepots and light artillery. The National Guard had received thirty-six new field pieces.

The *Figaro* says the Prussian siege guns are before the city, and Paris may be bombarded at any moment.

Rumors of the capitulation of Bazaine were circulated in Paris on the 27th, and created intense agitation. *Le Combat*, Felix Pyat's newspaper, warned the Government with knowledge the fact and withholding it from the public. The citizens, inspired by the contents of copies of Pyat's journal they could find, and sought to arrest the editor.

Flourens and Blanqui have failed to secure their re-election as officers of the battalions of National Guards which they once founded by more than a month. The journals deem this proof of the intention of the Parisians to maintain order.

Gen. Trochu has received 20,000 francs as a voluntary contribution from certain ladies for the equipment of a battery. The subscribers to the national loan were numerous, and 100,000,000 francs have been paid of the portion due October 31st. There is sufficient saltpeter in the cartridge factories to last for six months. At the Comedie Francais matinees were given to raise funds for the wounded. Concerts were also being held for the same purpose, which the public patronize liberally.

All advices from Paris concur in the statement that the utmost determination prevailed, and the defense certainly will be obstinately prolonged.

Garibaldi's headquarters are at Affanges. In an encounter with the enemy near Beaune on the 26th, the Germans were routed at St. Aubin, and repulsed them at all points, taking fifteen officers and five hundred men prisoners.

The Situation at Paris.

TOURS, November 2—News is received from Paris dated October 29th. The people are strong in their determination to defend the city to the last. A great number of new enrollments with National Guard were made, in order to strengthen the defense of the fortifications. Private subscriptions to pay for cannon to be placed upon works had already reached a sufficient amount to purchase a thousand pieces, which were being rapidly made at the various works. It was estimated that the stock and grain and salt meats would subsist the city until the end of January. The journals assert that bread will not be dealt out in rations until the first of January, the supply on hand being sufficient. Strict fortifications are being actively in the direction of Ragnuex, in spite of the determined opposition of the enemy. A large force is in course of construction there, which is expected to aid largely to the defensive strength of Avaline. The Prussians are constructing heavy batteries near Vezon, before Courbevoie and at Bas Meudon. They have also planted batteries on the road to Comessy le Rot. On the 27th General Trochu received dispatches from Tours dated the 25th.

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FRANCE.

Mont Valerin Opens Fire.

VERSAILLES, November 1.—via LONDON, November 2.—The artillery of the Second Division of the Infantry guard on the 30th with thirty officers and four hundred and ninety-nine men. Fort Mont Valerien fired actively last evening and this morning, but without doing any damage whatever.

Thiers, Reports Nothing new from Paris.

The outposts of Garmendin's command encountered the French reconnoitering in force, a fearful rate as the season advances. Some German regiments have been reduced by death and sickness at least one-third.

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Bonapartist Intrigues Stupify the Parisians.

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NONDON, November 2.—A balloon from Paris brings letters from the correspondent of the *World* to October 29. The belief that the sorties had been offered to the Government but were refused.

The intrigues for the restoration of the Bonapartists, which had been made known by foreign journals, had stupefied the Parisians. The *Journal Le People Francaise* alone defends the Emperor.

Mattie, the Mayor of the Eleventh Arrondissement, who prohibited all religious teaching in the public schools, was dismissed by the Government in disgrace.

Bourbaki Under Strict Surveillance.

LONDON, November 2.—Bourbaki has been under strict surveillance since his visit to Chiselhurst.

Pierre Jules Baroche, formerly Minister of Justice, is dead.

Napoleon's Pamphlet on the War.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, November 2.—A private copy of Napoleon's pamphlet on the war was received by the *World's* correspondent to-night, accompanied by an elaborate plan of the battle of Sedan, drawn by the Emperor himself, showing how Sedan was surrounded by the German forces, except on the side toward Douchery, which was held only by Prussian cavalry. The political portion of the pamphlet is a strong vindication of the Emperor.

Skirmishes Near Paris

LONDON, November 2.—A special letter is received from Paris of the 25th ult., stating that the skirmishes on the northern and eastern fronts of the city resulted in decided advantages to the French.

The Boulevard du Prince Eugene has been named Boulevard Voltaire. The statue of the Prince has been replaced by that of Voltaire.

The Stock Exchange broker have given Trochu thirty thousand francs to purchase six cannon.

Cuvillier, the sculptor, was killed at the battle of Buell, and Lefaux and Vebert, painters, were wounded. The French have captured seventy-two Alsacians, I call upon Americans to remember the past, to remember Lafayette and Rochambeau, Fayevelle and Gasparin, to remember the Congress of Paris and the brother. Let the voice of America be heard and that voice will save the world."

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The nearest German works to these posts are at Hauilles, Chalon and Carrienes St. Denis, Between each of these points are strong works, the French have completed, armed and are occupying their new works. At Mate, Maria, Boulogne, Tillancourt, Pont Du Jour and Molineux all the French forts are armed with six and a quarter, seven and a half, ten and a half-inch guns, ranging from 7,925 to 9,000 yards and throwing from 75 to 200 pound shells. The Prussian batteries at Clamart and Meudon are subject to a double line of fire from the French forts. The weight and range of the French guns are greater than those of any batteries the Prussians have yet planted.

No More Bavarian Reinforcements Wanted.

LONDON, November 2.—The Bavarian Government has been notified to discontinue sending reinforcements to the army around Paris.

The Empress Eugenie left Wilhelmshohe yesterday. She travels *strictly incognito*.

Parisians Really Discouraged.

LONDON, November 2.—Refugees from Paris say the Parisians are not at all discouraged at the state of anxiety into which the war has thrown the country, and they long for any event that will relieve them from it.

The Surrender of Metz the Result of an Understanding Between Bazaine and Bismarck.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, November 2.—In Cabinet Council to-day it was stated that the surrender of Metz was the result of an understanding between Bazaine and Bismarck, in favor of the Empire, but that the Empress refused to assent to the intrigue and had gone to Wilhelmshone to protest against it.

In regard to Thiers's negotiation a long discussion occurred in Council, resulting in the determination to urge Prussia to consent to an armistice without insisting upon the acceptance of the principles of the cession of territory by France as a prerequisite.

A special dispatch from Brussels says Metz is still inaccessible, and no one has been allowed to enter. The *Echo de Luxemburg* and *Echo du Nord* assert that the garrison refused to recognize the capitulation, and encumbers with the German garrison in the fortress. All the French marshals and generals have been ordered by King William to the retreat of Napoleon, to report at Cassel without delay.

Suffering Among the Poor in Paris.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, November 5.—Commander Selino Woodworth, of San Francisco, reports much suffering among the poor in Paris up to the 26th. Meat and a fair allowance of fresh meat, which is of bad quality, through want of proper fodder, was severely felt. All sickness is rapidly increasing and taking epidemic forms. Mr. Kane reports that among those remaining in Paris is Durand, of Chicago; Sheppard, of Cincinnati. William Bowles and Mr. Dreyer, partner of Bowles Brothers & Co. *Harry Stone* left on the 26th, with the largest party. They are expected at Liverpool.

Provisions Sufficient to Last Till March Found in Metz.

Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, November 2.—The special correspondent of the *Tribune* at Metz telegraphs on the 2d: I am informed that the Prussians have found in the magazines and arsenals of the forts stores of all kinds, including provisions, sufficient for the maintenance of the garrison until March.

The correspondent of the *Tribune* at Garibaldi's headquarteas telegraphs on the 1st: The Prussians have made a demand on Dijon for half a million security and provisions for the maintenance of 80,000 men. A strong body is now moving on Lyons. Fifteen hundred cavalry passed to-day near Gencils, where we were yesterday, reconnoitering. We hold our position. Numerous Italians, especially Genoese, are arriving.

The correspondent of the *Tribune* at Paris writes on the 28th: We are much more quiet. We cannot make out whether the Prussians mean bombardment or not. The National Guards are not worth their salt. In the last sortie we had fifty thousand men, and they could not stand against eight thousand. They fought well at first, but soon fled. The town ought to be impregnable, but it is doubtful whether the men will fight.

The French Change Their Organization—Garibaldi's Officers Incompetent —Riot in Paris.

LONDON, November 2.—A deputation of two thousand persons called on Jules Favre yesterday to petition for the organization of the scattered forces now operating independently in the various departments. Gambetta answered that the salvation of the people was in the masses; the Government could not even supply them with arms.

The authorities at Tours ascribe the loss of Dijon to the incompetency of Garibaldi's Sardinian officers and their consequent insubordination which relieved the regular French forces at the time when they were about to attack and rout Comessy le Rot. On the 27th General Trochu received dispatches from Tours dated the 25th.

The Monitour complains of the inactivity of the army of the Loire, which, it says, now numbers nearly one hundred thousand men.

Latest advices from Paris represent the ardor of the people as unabated. No doubts of the ability to hold out for months are expressed. The fresh meat is said to be sufficient to last until December 15th, and salted provisions for a weeks longer. The stores were not judiciously distributed on the 25th ult., and a riot occurred in the market of the Arrondissement des Batignolles. The population rushed into the market *en masse*, clamoring to be supplied with meat. The outbreak was suppressed without serious difficulty.

The Prussians have succeeded in placing batteries at Courbevoire, Meudon and Bagneux.

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The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1870.

THE head line of the national debt statement, in our paper yesterday, read "increase" when it should have read "decrease." The reader, however, who looked at the statement itself would not be misled.

THE Columbia *Spy*, New Castle *Standard* and Reading *Times* should be added to the list of Republican journals in this State that have taken decided ground in favor of a Constitutional Convention. The *Times* makes the following suggestion:

> There are many other matters requiring the attention of the Constitutional Convention which will suggest themselves to thoughtful men as suitable and proper reforms. With the strong feeling in favor of such a Convention it would seem to be necessary to submit the question to a public vote, but to arrange at once for the election of delegates by *double districts*, so that both parties may be fairly represented, and the Convention be as nearly a *fac simile* of the popular vote at the recent election in the State. Some such plan as the above, it seems to us, would go as far to abolish political corruption and peculation as anything that could be done.

THE next day after Secretary Cox left the Interior Department the clerks were pounced on by the money-getting politicians from whom he had protected them, compelling them to pay over to the last cent the assessement levied on them. Mr. DELANO was Secretary then. He may make a good Secretary, but this is not a good beginning. It is said that he will in other respects carry out Mr. Cox's Civil Service Reform. We hope that the report will prove true. The fact that the CAMERONS and CHANDLERS have succeeded in having their way is not a hopeful sign. Perhaps it is meant that their time is going to be short. We shall see.

THE COMMERCIAL'S collation of the views of leading journals upon the correspondence leading to the removal of Secretary Cox, shows a remarkable unanimity of sentiment. When it is considered that these expressions were published almost simultaneously in papers from one end of the country to the other, the words may well be heeded, for there is not a journal quoted that is not friendly to the President, did not support his election and is not ready, probably, to support him if he were now a candidate. They are the words of sincere friends who grieve to see politicians using General GRANT for their purposes, and who act the frank and manly part in warning him that the people cannot follow in the path marked out by CAMERON and CHANDLER. Opposed to these views so generally expressed, we have an occasional weak defense by office-holders or dependents of the removal of Cox, a deprecation of attempts to set the President and his ex-Secretary at variance (none such have been made) and more generally complete silence. The people, meanwhile, will make their own decision in the question, and it is not likely to be agreeable to the political tricksters who now enjoy an hour of triumph, gained by deceiving a President whom the country prefers to believe is honest.

THAT our leading railroads have hurt the value of their securities as investments by excessive "watering" of stock is acknowledged. The damage is not so much that the securities are really worth less, but that the general public distrust them, fearing that the "rings" which control the roads may exercise again their unlimited power to increase the stock. Five years' work in this line has resulted as follows: Erie, which is alone in the fraudulent nature of its transactions, stock increased from $16,400,000 to $70,000,000; New York Central and Hudson, bonds and stock increased from $50,400,023 to $102,897,689; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, increase $27,128,140; Milwaukee and St. Paul, increase $24,174,584; Chicago and Northwestern, $20,434,927; Rock Island and Pacific, $18,876,000; Baltimore and Ohio bonded debt nearly doubled, stock increased from $13,000,000 to $23,500,000; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, stock increased from $6,157,149 to $16,590,000, bonds increased from $5,354,500 to $8,105,000; Pennsylvania Central, stock increased from $20,000,000 to $33,493,812, bonds increased from $9,905,000 to $27,783,192; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, stock increased from $9,939,050 to $16,277,250; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, stock increased from $8,108,600 to $19,665,000. This increase in marketable indebtedness is confined to no section of country, and is not insignificant in amount, the eleven roads named having achieved a "watering" to the extent of over $265,000,000 since 1865. No one will pretend to say that any thing like the amount of additional value in actual property has been acquired by these companies in that time.

HUXLEY, SCIENCE AND THEOLOGY

In his discourse on Scientific Education, Professor HUXLEY, speaking as a man of science, refers to the Roman Catholic Church as "our great antagonist," as "the one great spiritual organization which is able to resist and must, as a matter of life and death, resist the progress of science and modern civilization." He also confesses a certain admiration for its method of resistance. In the warfare between the church and science, the difference between the Catholic priesthood and "the comfortable champions of Anglicanism and Dissent" seems to the Professor "comparable to the difference between the gallant" English "volunteers and the trained veterans of Napoleon's Old Guard." He then says that "the Catholic priest is trained to know his business, and do it effectually." Reading a little farther, we learn that this opinion rests upon the statement of the clerical professors in "one of the most important of the institutions in which the clergy of the Catholic Church in the British islands are trained." Paying a visit to this seminary, Professor HUXLEY ventured to point out to the professors "the difficulties their students would have to encounter from scientific thought," whereupon the professors said:

> "Our church has lasted many ages, and has passed safely through many storms. The present is but a new gust of the old tempest, and we do not turn out our young men less fitted to weather it, than they have been in former times, to cope with the difficulties of those times. The heresies of the day are explained to them by their professors of philosophy, and science, and they are taught how those heresies are to be met."

In accepting the statement as meaning all that seemed to HUXLEY desirable, in taking the scientific preparation of the priesthood at the loosely expressed estimate of their instructors, and then, without reference to corroborative facts, in going on to characterize their training in terms of glowing eulogy, the man of science undoubtedly proceeded in a very unscientific manner. He flatly violated familiar principles, which are no where more clearly or cogently recommended than in his own writings. It does not seem possible that HUXLEY can have made the discrimination in favor of the scientific education of the Catholic priesthood on the ground of a comparison of facts. Though several reputable books and some essays devoted to the controversy between revelation and science have been written by Catholic clergymen, a much greater number of such works owe their authorship to Protestant ministers. Of the Catholic books of this character, Cardinal WISEMAN'S well known little volume is the only English contribution of the kind that has attained any celebrity. The truth we believe to be that the authorities of the Catholic Church do not attach much value or give much praise to any such attempts, however learned or able, to reconcile the teachings of Scripture with the teachings of science. They favor a very different method—a method which it is very surprising to find mentioned with respect by Professor HUXLEY. He appears quite unacquainted with any of the remarkable publications with which the present Pope has amazed the world. Only a little while ago His Holiness issued a bull in which he denounced science and sneered at scientific men and at the institutions which encourage their pursuits. The Priest, who is "trained to know his business and to do it effectually," is not the man thoroughly familiar with the scientific heresies of the day, and so instructed as to be qualified to refute them. The thoroughly educated and trained priest, speaking authoritatively in the name of his church, applies a method of conviction and influence which enables him to dispense with a knowledge of the sciences which HUXLEY values so much.

If the professor had lived in Italy a few years ago and had chosen to cultivate science, he would have become better acquainted with the Catholic method of dealing with scientific heretics. We may be also sure he would have regarded it with less admiration.

THE CAMERON CONSPIRACY.

Washington dispatches assert that the President is much surprised and chagrined by the publication of Cox's correspondence, particularly by the contents of the letter of the Secretary, "the purport of which," we are told, "General GRANT does not appear to have noticed before it appeared in print." A dispatch adds:

> "Now that Cox has seen proper to publish the correspondence covering his resignation, it is understood that the real cause of his leaving the Cabinet will be made known from official source within a few days, and through the same channel that the correspondence was made public. The friends of the President feel that in justice to himself, not less than to the Republican party and its representation in Congress, some notice must be taken of Cox's letter of resignation."

Remembering the character of former dispatches undertaking to explain this matter, the public will not be in haste to accept any mere say-so in preference to the published letters. One can readily comprehend that the President realizes the embarrassments of the position in which he has been placed by CAMERON, CHANDLER & Co., who, now that they have accomplished their object, will be found more intent on the spoils they have won than defending the President before the public.

Months ago we said that CAMERON and some others who had up to that time been unable to use Gen. GRANT, had determined to ruin him. We said this on information we said it because SIMON CAMERON, while in open voice was professing friendship for Gen. GRANT, in another was saying things that none but an enemy could utter. He is doing the same thing now. While he is all praises in certain places of the President for his part in the Cox matter, in others he is gloating over the progress of his plot to ruin him. It gives us no pleasure to say this, but it had better be said. The very courtesies and apparent friendship of CAMERON for Gen. GRANT have been planned and timed as a part of the vengeful plot. CAMERON inwardly rejoices over the embarrassment of the President in the Cox matter. He rubs his hands in hearty glee because he has brought the President in conflict with almost the entire Republican press representing the true sentiment of the party and country. *Simon Cameron is General Grant's greatest enemy from deliberate premeditation.* He has used language and is still giving utterance to thoughts and expressions about the President which none but a bitter foe would utter. CAMERON is all the more dangerous as an enemy, because he is cloaking his enmity under the guise of friendship. He is pulling the President down while professing to support him. He is persuading him to do things which he knows the country will never approve. His design is to load the President down with embarrassing acts and false steps, and at this moment is congratulating himself on the success which has thus far attended his efforts.

We say these things from a sense of duty and in true friendship for Gen. GRANT. We conceive it to be the office of true friendship to utter warnings against enemies in disguise—to point where the serpent is concealed. Gen. GRANT can feel sure of the confidence and support of the country so long as he acts on his own judgment and up to his convictions of what is politic and right. We need not be told, as we now are, that the President only since the publication of the correspondence has come to realize how the matter looks, to make us believe that it was not his act. It was the result of the CAMERON conspiracy, which, now that it is exposed, should deprive the actors in it of influence hereafter.

THE President may well pray to be defended from his defenders. Mr. FORNEY telegraphs from Washington:

> "The only reforms that the President is cognizant of as having been introduced by Secretary Cox in the Department of the Interior were his refusal to allow the clerks to go home to vote and his prohibition of the customary assessment upon the clerks for election purposes. In this matter Mr. Cox was overruled by the President, but in everything else he had his own way. The so-called reform order of a trivial character, and could not be supposed to affect the civil service one way or the other."

So we must believe that President GRANT was ignorant of the competitive examination system introduced with such good results into the census and other bureaus of the Department. We must believe too that the politicians carefully refrained from making to the President the complaints they were uttering everywhere else that their pets had failed to get clerkships on account of these examinations. And so it is a small matter to stop a leak of $20,000 or $30,000 a year in extra vacations for clerks going home to vote, and another trifle to try to prevent the Republican committee to levy an assessment of two per cent. on their salaries. Small matters, it is true, as far as money goes, but leading to wrongs, already great, and which may get beyond control. The reform which Mr. FORNEY would decry was a hard blow aimed by Secretary COX against one of the most alarming evils of the day, and the matter is not made any better by the fact that there can be found those of any influence, in or out of the Government, who will utter a word against it. The lamentable fact is that leaders, like CAMERON and CHANDLER, should for a moment get the upper hand in the first struggle to introduce it.

THE Philadelphia *North American* again urges upon Southern river men that as long as it is cheaper to buy iron propellers now than to wait and surely do it after a while, they had best patronize the ship yards along the Delaware. It argues in favor of barges for cotton, as affording cheaper transportation than any other means. In regard to the following from the *American*, we have to suggest that Pittsburgh can furnish iron propellers, as well as barges, better, probably, than Philadelphia: It would be worth while for the builders at Pittsburgh to construct a fleet of iron coffin barges at a venture and send them to New Orleans, where, no doubt, they would soon meet with a ready sale. This opening seems to us too good a one to be lost, and we therefore trust the boat builders at Pittsburgh will at once send agents to New Orleans to look out for the chances in this matter. At New York and Philadelphia the barge system is so extensively used that we do not know how we should be able to get along without it. Coal, grain, lime, iron, lumber, everything that is brought here from the interior by the comes to market here from the interior by the water routes, is brought in barges. At the lakes, also, this system is extensively in vogue. In fact it is the preferred one everywhere that it is available, on account of its cheapness.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The November coupons have not yet arrived in any amount from Germany. There is a risk, whether sent overland to London, or per German steamer to New York, and many, knowing the perfect safety of their security, may conclude to let them lie over rather than take the risk involved.

"Professional informers" are likely to come grief in New York for swearing that the Savannah steamer Leo was being fitted out in the Cuban interest and thus procuring her detention by the United States authorities.

In Cambridge University, England, the best salaried chair is that of the Regius Professorship of Divinity, worth over $10,000 a year. The poorest salaried place is the professorship of Arabic, worth $500 per year. Both these places are vacant now, and curiously enough there are more applicants for the first one.

English sailors, in consequence of the loss of the iron-clad Captain, are, it is reported, refusing to ship on board the turret-ship Cerberus, of 4,250 horse-power, for the purpose of navigating that vessel out to Australia, where she is to be delivered to the Colonial Government. The sailors openly express their opinions that that the Cerberus will sink like the Captain; but it is asserted that no danger will be encountered, since the English Admiralty has temporarily converted the Cerberus into an ordinary ship, by giving her an additional deck, and fitting her with temporary bulwarks.

American books are every where read in England. Every book-stall at a railway station; every circulating library at a watering place; every one of those dear old book-tents at a country fair—has a strong detachment of volumes which are above all things American. This popularity of American literature unquestionably increases, and extends in fiction from "The Last of the Mohicans" to "The Gates Ajar." In English boarding schools, Cooper is more read than Scott, and Longfellow, throughout the land, is nearly as much seen as the Bible. If provision could be made for keeping a constant supply at a reasonable price, the Atlantic Monthly and the *North American Review* would meet with numerous purchasers. At a large shop on Ludgate hill,—a famous thoroughfare,—the stock consists of little else than cheap editions of American books in paper covers. You may there buy "The House with Seven Gables" for ninepence, and "The Spy" for sixpence. The place is not kept by Americans, nor do the people appear to have any specially American connection. They seem to rely on the amazing fondness of the present generation for books that deal with American life, and possess the characteristics of American thoughts.

The cash profits of the Massachusetts Penitentiary for the past year amounts to $31,750

Work in the Brooklyn Navy Yard is going on briskly, although no extra workmen are being taken on, the daily average of men at work being about 2,400, of whom the principal are carpenters and engineers.

The *Colonist*, published at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, says that a few years ago a gentleman residing near that place turned loose several parties of California quail, and now the country is alive with them. Apprehensions were entertained that they would prove a serious injury to the grain crops next year.

The Cuban hurricanes have cut off supplies from Havana, where eggs are seven to eight cents each; plantains, our main stay for poor and rich, five cents each (should be in ordinary times six to eight for five cents), and all the necessaries of life in this market are proportionately advanced, while the poor and rich, five cents each (should be in ordinary times six to eight for five cents), and all the necessaries of life in this market are proportion, with the exception of rice, codfish, jerked beef and lard, which have also advanced in price; but with increased stocks of those articles they will not starve. Without such increase it are must be much suffering.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Boutwell, after he had twice officially recommended to the Collector at New York that the wishes of A. T. Stewart, Phelps, Dodge & Co., S. B. Chittenden and other importers representing three hundred millions of importing interest of New York, relative to the warehousing and forwarding of manhandise goods, should be complied with, declined to take further action. He left the matter with the President, and Collector Murphy has acted upon the Secretary's recommendations, which were based upon a careful and exhaustive report of special agents of the Treasury Department.

A curious man was Magliabechi, who lived in Florence in the seventeenth century, was famous for having read all the books that he had bought; and his library consisted of 160,000 printed volumes and some 10,000 MSS. He was also renowned for remembering all he read. Anecdotes are still told illustrative of his remarkable power of memory. It is asserted that he would, at will cite a sentence from any one of his books at random, and give the chapter and paragraph from which it is taken, with the date of the publication of the book, the name of the place where it was published, the names of the printer and its publisher, and the number of editions that had been published. On a certain day, when Cosmo de Medici asked him for a copy of a very scarce and costly book, he answered: "At this work there is but one copy in existence, and that is in the Sultan's Library at Constantinople. It is the eleventh volume in the second row, on the right side as you enter."

Major Paul Bagley, of New York, has captured the regimental colors of the Fourth and Twenty-eighth Prussian regiments, in the late fight before Orleans, France, and the same have been forwarded to the United States. Major Bagley is second in command of the Irish detachment in the French service under Colonel Lawler.

Martin Millmore, of Boston, is the successful one of the sixteen parties who furnished designs for the Soldiers' Monument to be erected on the Common. The base is to be thirty-two feet square, the height eighty feet, and the total cost $75,000. The monument is to surmounted by a statue of America, fourteen feet high, and second tier base will be ten feet high, sculpture feet high, representing the union of the four sections of the country.

The following statement is made concerning the origin of Mr. Chase's illness and his present condition: On the 28th of September a dinner party was given at Anthony's, a fishing point on the sea shore, three miles from Narragansett. The Chief Justice had a good appetite, at the table, eating very imprudently, green corn and muscroons, almost immediately after dinner he fell unwell and returned home. That night was a night of agony. His sufferings were intense and unceasing; his entire right side and chest were racked by pains which nothing seemed to relieve. For several days after this he was worse than he had been at any time since the first week of his attack. His physician then took him on strict diet of beef tea and essence of beef. Under this regimen the head of the Court of Appeals began to improve again, and in two weeks he was able to resume his walks and his drives. Now he is better than he has ever been since his first attack. His complete recovery is not necessarily to be looked for, but he continues to improve as he has done during the last week, he will be able, at no very distant day, to resume his duties in the Supreme Court.

The four Unitarian ministers in New York, Dr. Bellows, Rev. Mr. Hepworth, Rev. O. B. Frothingham and Rev. Mr. Clarke, late editor of the *Liberal Christian*, exert an influence far out of proportion to the size or importance of their congregations. The average attendance of the four Unitarian churches in this city barely exceeds two thousand persons, yet there are no ministers whose services are more reported in the papers, or who seem to attract more attention.

In view of direct information received in Washington that no white man was safe in the interior of China, anxiety is expressed in official circles for the safety of Rev. Mr. Low, our Minister to China. Mr. Low has gone on a tour through the interior of the country.

Mr. C. T. Chamberlin, of Lawrence, Mass, a respectable citizen, has recently been taken to the Worcester Insane Asylum. For some weeks prevsous he felt himself that insanity was creeping upon him, he having an irresistible impulse to murder those around, and he would count over his children mornings to make sure that he had not murdered any during the night. When he saw a knife it was almost impossible to refrain from seizing it and stabbing some one. His friends knowing it thought it best to take him to the Asylum, 13 which he left by request.

Miss Sarah E Russell has been the city editor of a New Haven daily paper.

General Schenck and a party of friends, who visited Lake Superior this month, brought back and about Duluth to the amount of ninety-one thousand dollars. The chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means is at last looking to his own state.

It is stated that Kate Stanton, a niece of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who is studying law in Providence, R. I., is fully as strong-minded as her distinguished aunt. She is a very intelligent young lady, and her friends predict that she will not only prove an ornament to the legal profession, but a valiant advocate of women's rights. When Elizabeth retires from the field of action, her mantle will undoubtedly fall upon her niece.

STATE NEWS.

An old man named Thomas Ward fell into the canal at New Castle, on Sunday, while intoxicated, and was drowned.

Oil City rejoices over its first brick building.

Lynxes and wild cats are unusually plenty this fall.

Franklin is to be lighted with gas in about two weeks.

Ex-Senator Morrow B Lowry is among those who have put down gas wells at Erie.

Rev. E. F. Crane has resigned the pastorate of the First Baptist Church, Meadville, on account of the ill health of his wife.

Capt. John Charles, almost one hundred years old, and a veteran of the war of 1812, now living at Hazleton, was in the procession of soldiers at the monument dedication at Tamaqua.

The people of Hazleton borough, and Foster and Hazle townships, Luzerne county, have abandoned the idea of annexation to Carbon county, and are now agitating the subject of forming a new county, taking a slice from Schuylkill and Carbon.

The proprietors of the Petroleum Works, Meadville, intend to sink a well on their premises, to procure gas for fuel.

Captain John Gehring, a citizen of Reading, having visited Germany for the purpose of seeing the friends of his youth, was impressed by the Prussian Government into its service, where, according to their military laws, he has three months yet to serve. Captain Gehring is a German by birth, but has been in this country many years. He had served about three years in the army before he left his country, and now they are compelling him to serve the residue of his term. He is a respectable citizen of this country, and served during the whole of our war with the character of an excellent soldier.

Is the Titusville *Daily Courier* still published?

The latest swindling operation in Philadelphia is known as the "coal agent dodge." The bogus agent visits houses and agrees to deliver coal, from one ton up, at a great reduction below the market rate. A sale is effected, and to secure the contract a certain deposit is demanded, for which he gives a receipt on account. The result is that the coal is never delivered.

The trustees of the Crozer Theological Seminary at Upland, near Chester, have set apart a lot 250 feet square for the "Bucknell Library." On this a fire-proof building is to be erected to contain the library, the designs being by David S. Gendell, of Philadelphia. The new building will be in the Romanesque style of architecture, built in the form of a Greek cross, upon a sharply defined grass terrace. Each arm of the cross is nearly thirty-five feet wide, and the whole structure about sixty-five feet each way, exclusive of the entrance porch. The material of which the structure will be composed will be dressed serpentine (green) marble, well relieved by the brown stone gables, chimney tops, cornices, archers, string courses, etc. The windows are varied in form and some have tracery. They are judged worthy of the best efforts of the cross, which are thus made to contrast strongly with the blank wall spaces on the sides of the arms. A similar effect of this contrast is very good and will be further heightened by ivy, which it is contemplated to plant at the sides. The position of these windows not only gives a good artistic effect, but light is thus given exactly where required by the internal arrangements, and the entire wall space at the sides is thus reserved for books. The roof will be of slate, and will form a high gable over each arm, and the crest of the roof will have ornamental iron work.

B. C. Caldwell, of Lock Haven, has invented an automatic spinner, which takes carded wool and prepares it for the loom in an improved manner.

John Davis, of Lower Turkeyfoot township, Somerset county, has just gathered 427 bushels of good corn from eight and three-quarter acres of ground—about 112 bushels to the acre.

The Cronch coal well, of Erie, now yields enough gas to furnish heat equalling about three ton of coal a day.

By a premature explosion at Heaton's Colliery, Raven Run, Schuylkill county, on Wednesday last, two miners named Purcell and McMullen met with a serious accident. McMullen had both eyes entirely ruined, one arm blown away from his shoulder, and the other so terribly mangled that amputation was necessary. Both of Purcell's eyes were also seriously injured.

Mice robbed the till of a dry goods merchant in Pottsville of $50.

Mr. Samuel Hassler, an old and well known citizen of Dauphin county, died on Sunday, at his residence, near Progress.

"Ned Buntline" is to lecture at Allentown on Saturday evening.

A shoe manufactory is in course of construction in Tamaqua.

The Juniata County Soldiers' Monument is to be dedicated on the 13th of November.

MANUFACTURING NOTES.

The Dunbar (Fayette county) furnace turned out 134 tons of metal week before last.

The blast furnace of Rawle, Noble & Co., at Erie, turns out an average of 100 tons of iron per week, the quantity varying according to the quality of the ore. For instance, when Lake Superior is used, especially the Jackson Company's, which is the basis, the product is greater than when the Ogdensburg and Hematite ores are used, because they are more lean than the specular qualities. In running the Jackson ore, the product per week would be something over 200 tons, but as the company can obtain it only in limited quantities, the other brands must be intermixed with it. The Furnace is now loading a vessel, or are to 700 tons of iron for Chicago, which order will reduce their stock somewhat low.

The Cameron *Press* says that the business of tanning is becoming of great importance along the line of the Philadelphia and Erie road, and is destined to a great increase. All along the railroad from Lock Haven to Warren, will, in a few years, be erected large tanneries—Colonel Schultz, the prince of tanners, says a every five miles—giving employment to hundreds, chestnut bark and benefiting every branch of industry and trade.

It is said that solar oil and petroleum can be deprived of their offensive smell by keeping them for two or three days in contact with a small quantity of chloride of lime, and after the lime settles the oil can be poured off perfectly clear. The illuminating power of the oil is said not to be diminished, and the smell is that of a pleasant ether.

The blast furnace of Reis & Berger, at New Castle, has produced, during the last two weeks, 425 tons, which has been duly transferred to the puddling furnaces and rolls, and "from a large proportion of it to the nail factory.

The spike mill at Youngstown, Ohio, is about ready to start. Part of the machinery is in place, and the remainder will be laid this week.

The North Penn Iron Company have nearly completed their new furnace below Hellertown, Northampton county, Pa., and expect to go into blast in November. The furnace is regarded to be one of the finest in the United States. Every modern improvement has been embodied in its construction.

The tannery of Messrs. I. W. & A. P. Howard & Co., situated one mile and a half from Corry, Erie county, Pa., according to the *Hide and Leather Reporter*, has a capacity of about 25,000 sides yearly of hemlock sole leather, the hides partly from Buenos Ayres dry hides, and partly from Western slaughters, so that of course both limes and sweats are brought into operation. Messrs. Howard intend adding two new sets of yards, with capacity for 10,000 sides and fifty more vats, which will increase the capacity of the tannery about 10,000 sides per year.

The Sharon *Herald* says: Furnace No. 2 of Westerman Iron Company, which has been out of blast for several weeks past, is again in operation, the fires having been started in her on Friday evening last. The engine is now making twenty tons of good metal per day. While out the furnace has undergone a thorough overhauling and repairing and changed from an open top furnace to a "bell" or close closed top furnace. None of the best flame and gases are lost as in the other furnaces in this vicinity are allowed to escape from No. 2, but are utilized by being conducted through flues to the hot blast, which heats the blast to the proper temperature, and also to other flues to generate steam. The gas and heat thus saved are almost, if not quite, sufficient to dispense with the use of coal at either of the places mentioned, and as it takes no more coal for the furnace proper than heretofore, the change a very great saving is thus effected. The surplus gas is allowed to escape in two pipes extending above the top of the furnace, and each provided with flaps, placing the escape or retention of the gas completely under the control of the manager. A new and large house is being erected, and one now in use, is being built for the use of the hot blast stoves and furnaces.

The engine house is about completed, and the foundation for the new engine, soon to be placed in position, is being pushed forward rapidly. There will also be used in this foundation about 1,000 perches of the Millstone grit rock stone, and p rsons unaccustomed to such extensive works, seeing the mass of solid masonry, can hardly comprehend that so much is necessary, yet such is the fact. The engine is a simple, built at the Hematite works of Messrs. Tolter & Co., Pittsburgh, and is the most extensive piece of machinery of the kind ever built, the fly wheel weighing when completed, one hundred and fifty-five tons. The arrangements are such that either one or both engines can be used, thereby guarding against accidents that are liable to happen at any time to such establishments. The fly-wheel is twenty-four feet in diameter, and in connection with the shaft weighs fifty tons. The steam blast cylinders, shaft, center, cranks, bed plates, fly-wheel pulleys, connecting rods, &c., are all in addition to the parts mentioned above and are massive in the extreme. If the expectations of the company are realized there will also at once be added to the present capacity of the furnace by the removal of obstructions and the deepening of the channel from St. Jos to its mouth. The Mississippi has been treated mainly from the rapids down. One boat has been sent to the White river and has worked up as far as Des Arc. Before the season for both the Arkansas and the Lower Mississippi will receive their due share of attention.

The examinations have been conducted with a view to ascertain what work and appropriations were required to put these rivers in a navigable condition. The insufficiency of the grant limited the examinations to but little more than a reconnoissance. However, the data has been as thorough and comple e as possible, developing some interesting facts concerning these rivers.

About twenty years ago the rivers were pretty well cleared of snags, but since that time the time of the first appropriation, three years ago, the improvement of navigation received but little attention. Any one at all acquainted with Western rivers knows that such a neglect would be one of our largest American evils. Sand bars and snags are staple products in Western waters, and, like Canada thistles, require attention every year. Three years ago the government appropriated three-quarters of a million of dollars for the building of necessary boats and the improvement of navigation. The last of the appropriation was expended in repairs of the present season, and the amount available for improvements this year has not been as large as formerly. Any steamboat man can easily calculate how long it is possible to run five boats on $5,000, with no income from freights. The inadequacy of the amount is very apparent, but, although the work seemed to progress slowly, comparisons show that commerce has received benefits which repay, manifold, all expenses. In the first place the number of wrecks has decreased almost one-half. Statistics will show this. Further, the rates of marine insurance have decreased about one-quarter per cent., the operations of the underwriters' boats. Comparing the rates of 1866 with those of 1870 for points on the different rivers as far as the latter year went, it is found a round in almost every case, the rates have fallen off in the neighborhood of the usual per cent. shelve. Before the season as we get beyond the range of the snagboats rates have not decreased, but on the contrary have increased for many ports.

Three years ago, on the Missouri, boats very seldom ran at night, being compelled to tie up at the bank. Now, with a fair stage of water, no stoppages are made, and the trip of a round trip to Kansas City is lessened about two days. A moderate estimate shows that the work done in the last three years benefits navigation and commerce, in the particulars noticed, on the rivers improved, to the extent of four and a quarter millions of dollars annually. Pretty fair returns, it must be confessed, for the amount invested.

OHIO NEWS.

The people of Cincinnati will hereafter have to pay a higher price for their chalk and water, otherwise called milk. The milkmen have held a meeting and decided to put up the tariff.

A boy named Gardner accidentally shot and killed himself near Dayton, on Sunday.

The Conneaut Paper Company, with a capital of $50,000, and the First German Loan Association of Cincinnati, with a capital of $100,000, were incorporated on Monday.

Pork packing has commenced in Cincinnati

The colored Texas Senator, Ruby, lectured in Cleveland on Saturday.

Thomas Moran, who attempted to murder his wife at Newburg last week, is lying in jail at Cleveland, and labors under an attack of *delirium tremens*.

The wheat crop along the Miami Valley is growing finely and gives promise of an abundant crop.

An "Indian summer" excursion is to leave Dayton on the 15th inst., for Denver, Col.

Dr. Sprecher, of Wittenberg College, Springfield, has been appointed by the Lutheran General Synod to aid in the editorship of the *Evangelical Review*, which was recently revived at Gettysburg, Pa.

Mrs. Jefferson Hanna, of Pataskala, Licking county, hung herself on Saturday morning last. She leaves a husband and three children. It is thought she had contemplated the deed for some time.

The Bucyrus *Journal* says a bungling attempt was made on Wednesday night of last week to burglarize the county treasurer's office in that place.

The real animus of the free trade leaders exhibits itself most conspicuously in the conduct of the New York *Evening Post*. That journal, after years of denunciation of the Tammany Democracy and complaint about the unprecedented burdens of taxation imposed by that "ring," now devotes its energies to secure the election to Congress of Hon. S. S. Cox, one of the most prominent Tammany candidates. This facing about is because Horace Greeley, the opponent of Mr. Cox, believes that the interests of American labor depend upon protection for their development. The *Post* has advocated the plan of bolting protection nominations, and it is fortunate that the first bolt should be of such importance as to attract general attention to the real extent of the "rule or ruin" policy of the free traders.

A PROJECT FAR BETTER FOR PITTSBURGH THAN A GOLD MINE.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh commercial:

Permit me, through the medium of your valuable paper, to inform the public and all interested in the general welfare of our city, that the work on the obtaining of rights of way for the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway is progressing finely. The parties to whom this particular duty has been assigned have been pursuing the same steadily and with good success. Not a single proprietor I believe, has refused the right of way through his or her property; all who have been called on have willingly given it, with a very few exceptions, and those exceptions are generally cases in which there is some peculiarity, such as several interests to be consulted, or the parties have not had a sufficient time to deliberate upon the matter.

After looking over the whole line from Pittsburgh to Monongahela City, I don't think there is one case where the road will have to pay for the right of way. But then comes the rub. Recognizing all the importance that can possibly attach to the *free* passage of the road through the valuable property along its route, yet this right of way, if it were one thousand miles long, would not build one mile of road. Hence the necessity that not only the right of way be obtained, but that must be subscribed out of the proceeds of which the work can be done. Some few of our citizens have responded nobly to the calls made upon them for this purpose, and yet others, who they have been asked for, and no doubt they will increase their subscriptions if necessary.

But how many of our citizens have been called on who do not seem to feel that they owing to this great community and have a common interest in all that concerns its prosperity? Citizens of this description seem to overlook the fact that if a calamity of any kind overtakes this place they will have to share in its evil effects—whether it be an earthquake that will shake and destroy in an instant all that industry and care, during a lifetime of toil, has saved and put together for a helpless old age or family, or beloved posterity; or whether it be a decay and lessening of values brought on by a profitless business, caused, it may be, by competition from a distance, or by some monopoly in the Western rivers which the obstructions of which could be obviated by the improvement of the Pittsburgh and Charleston Railway. The country, dissipates entirely the many rumors set afloat by the administration regarding the cause of Mr. Cox's retirement from the Cabinet.

[From the Cincinnati Times.]

Chandler and Secretary Cox—Chandler, whose Wolverine tools have continued for years to do disgrace the State by the position him in the United States Senate—Chandler, of whom no good was ever uttered by honest people, but whose corrupt political character is known to all men—CHANDLER, who has used General Grant, and an honest man, able officer and determined reformer is dismissed in a manner and with a handling more befitting the type of political chicanery and self-shiness—Chandler, whom no man in the nation dares to be honest—Cameron, who has grown gray in political sin—Cameron also can boast of a leading part in the completing of the job. And in procuring the disgrace of the few whom the people desire to serve them!

[From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.]

Still it is to be deeply deplored, that the greed for what is called "public patronage," and the deep-seated distre to perpetuate abuses in the Departments, should have such its fluence among "many influential members of both Houses," as to enable them by the undue exertion of their official power to drive such a man as General Cox from the service of the country, simply because his views of duty have compelled him to introduce reform in the administration of his Department and to give his best efforts to carry out reform suggested by others.

[From the Springfield Republican]

The Grant-Cox correspondence, as published this morning, places the resignation of the late Secretary of the Interior in precisely the light that the public had been compelled to see it in ever since the concession by the administration to the demand of party hacks, or, as Mr. Cox calls them, "our active political managers." Mr. Cox says that the administration would not support him in the departmental reforms which his integrity and conviction of duty compelled him to attempt, and he could not do his own self respect. President Grant has thus lost his most upright and aggressively honest adviser, and the country its most independent and superiority to the ring of little people who profess to "run" the days.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

We cannot understand, therefore, why Congress can should oppose the sys em introduced into the Interior Department. Certain it is that it will receive no such opposition with that kind of opposition. Public sentiment is clearly on the side of the reform inaugurated by Secretary Cox, and if persisted in it will succeed. In spite of Congressional opposition. No public men can afford to oppose it openly. No public press would dare to oppose it openly and decidedly. Let the question be submitted to the people, and the people will decide it, quickly and emphatically in favor of reform.

[From the Chicago Evening Post.]

The Evening Post has its own a mistake that is painful and mortifying. He has been surrounded, jostled, deceived, cajoled, bullied, and at last made a prey of by the swarm of political bummers who live and thrive by distributing the spoils. Mortified by these knavish partisans, he has been induced to countenance the plan of the English Mission than to appoint either ex-Governor Morgan, of New York, or ex-Governor Dennison, of Ohio. They believe that the saving common sense of Governor Dennison would be a valuable adjunct in diplomacy, name the less effective because it is something new, and would be guided by a judgment ripened in a considerable experience of public affairs.

FOR SPAVIN AND RING-BONE, A RADICAL CURE. PREPARED AND SOLD BY ALFRED J. RANKIN, DRUGGIST. 44 SIXTH ST., third door above Penn, Pittsburgh

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY.

REMOVAL OF SECRETARY COX

Opinions of the Press in Regard to It.

[From the Cleveland Herald.]

Secretary COX did not seek a place in the Cabinet. He made great sacrifice in taking that position. Conviction that an opportunity was presented for righting a grievous public wrong induced him to accept the position. It stands to reason that he would not abandon his place had he not been driven to it. Convictions misplaced. Secretary COX has been driven from the Cabinet by unscrupulous, selfish politicians.

[From the Toledo Blade.]

There is a faction which is striving to make the Republican party a mere piece of political mechanism to be operated by professional politicians. They propose to subvert and use all the prestige and strength of the triumphant anti-slavery war party, to minister to their selfish and base ambition. They would convert the offices of the government into what the Democratic party made them before its fall—a machine to produce majorities to keep up the party succession. The masses of the people sympathize with the *free* passage of the road with this faction, but loathe both its measures and its aims. To no such base uses must this grand and glorious party be prostituted. We must be in the future, as in the past, a party of principle, and by our principles we must stand or fall. When they will no longer carry us through safely, we should be resigned to fall. Gen. GRANT was elected with the pledge of this party, that no more offices should be created nobly to the calls made upon them for of demagogues by refusing to compel the defaulting clerks to pay tribute to their treasury, and by making merit and good behavior only the tests of remaining in office.

[From the Ohio State Journal.]

It is somewhat humiliating to find that twenty months of faithfulness and economy and unimpeachable uprightness in the conduct of the government, may be overshadowed by a single month, large than the one now in use, is being built for the use of the new furnaces.

The engine house is about completed, and the foundation for the new engine, soon to be placed in position, is being pushed forward rapidly. There will also be used in this foundation about 1,000 perches of the Millstone grit rock stone, and p rsons unaccustomed to such extensive works, seeing the mass of solid masonry, can hardly comprehend that so much is necessary, yet such is the fact. The engine is a simple, built at the Hematite works of Messrs. Tolter & Co., Pittsburgh, and is the most extensive piece of machinery of the kind ever built, the fly wheel weighing when completed, one hundred and fifty-five tons. The arrangements are such that either one or both engines can be used, thereby guarding against accidents that are liable to happen at any time to such establishments. The fly-wheel is twenty-four feet in diameter, and in connection with the shaft weighs fifty tons. The steam blast cylinders, shaft, center, cranks, bed plates, fly-wheel pulleys, connecting rods, &c., are all in addition to the parts mentioned above and are massive in the extreme. If the expectations of the company are realized there will also at once be added to the present capacity of the furnace by the removal of obstructions and the deepening of the channel from St. Jos to its mouth. The Mississippi has been treated mainly from the rapids down. One boat has been sent to the White river and has worked up as far as Des Arc. Before the season for both the Arkansas and the Lower Mississippi will receive their due share of attention.

The examinations have been conducted with a view to ascertain what work and appropriations were required to put these rivers in a navigable condition.

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FOURTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD STREET.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 2, 1870.

Local money matters continue to look moderately easy. The banks have as much as they can do to accomodate regular customers, and do not think of taking outside paper. Very little of acceptable paper is seen on the open market. Rates are generally too high for good names, and seldom sold for less than ten per cent. off and broker's commission.

—The Treasury prozrammee of gold sales and bond purchases for this month has somewhat disappointed financial circles.

The month of November is usually a period of special activity in money. The November demand for currency for moving the hay crop and the cotton crop is usually pressing; and this year it is probable that the delay in forwarding breadstuffs will cause a very active shipping of grain before the close of navigation. The probabilities thus favor a much more active money market in November than we have experienced in October, and yet in prospect of this demand, the banks are largely deficient in lawful money as compared with the limits prefixed of last year. In such a condition of affairs, it was very reasonably expected that the Secretary of the Treasury would make his purchases of bonds fully equal to those of October, or possibly that he might extend them; instead of which the purchases are reduced from $8,000,000 to $4,000,000, and the sales of gold are to exceed the purchases of bonds $1,000,000. This is generally regarded as a very singular way of fulfilling the Secretary's promise to conduct his market operations with a tender regard for the convenience of the money market.

—Government bonds are without any quotable change worthy of remark.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos'g
U. S. Bonds '81	113¾	113½	113¾
U. S. Bonds '82	109	109	109
U. S. Bonds '84	107¾	107¾	107¾
U. S. Bonds '65	108½	108	108
U. S. Bonds '65 new	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds '67	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds '68	110¾	110¾	110¾
10-40s	108¾	108½	108½
Gold	111	111¼	111¼

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	111
U. S. 6s, 1881	113½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	109
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	107¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	108
5-20s, January and July, 1865	110¼
5-20s, January and July, 1867	110½
5-20s, January and July, 1868	110¾
U. S. 10-40s	111
Pacific 6s	111¾

Market irregular.

—The New York *Tribune* of yesterday says: "The tone of the market at the Stock Exchange was a trifle firmer this morning but without much activity. The shorts have undoubtedly bought in to a large extent, and the bulls may have commenced purchases in a careful way; but nothing as yet developed in the transactions gives a promise of much of a reaction in prices. After the first call the market became weaker, and at the time it looked as if it would return to its previous condition; but after some fluttering and hesitation the feeling was better. The under-list stocks were particularly dull, and without any material improvement in prices, the speculative interest concentrating apparently in Reading and Western shares, which were the strongest stocks on the list. The cliques in these two last-named operate independently and upon different theories. In North Western, Rock Island, &c., and have apparently bought the time favorable for a new impulse; but there is nothing yet in the tone outside of speculative circles to warrant the expectation of more than a temporary success. Prices have not yet declined to points which will attract buyers outside of Wall street and its vicinity, and many consider the movement premature; but speculators are seldom content to wait for the natural tide, and often rely upon their own abilities to create an artificial one. The commission brokers, who are waiting anxiously for orders, would generally be glad to have low prices that their customers may be induced to take an interest in the market; but a really just now would not accomplish the desired object. In the afternoon the market became stronger and better, the improvement from ¼ to ⅜, extending to most of the leading stocks. The Vanderbilt shares participated in the advance, and were quite firm. The bears, having been allowed to cover their short stocks, are now in a good position to wait for the higher quotations, which the bulls seem inclined to establish.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 86 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

Nov. 2, 1870.	10:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
C. & H.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Do Scrip	87	87	87	87	87
Erie	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Reading	104¾	105⅜	105¼	105	101
Harlem			123½		
Block			96		
Lake Shore	93	92¾	93	92¾	92¾
Ill. Cent.			106		
Cleve. & P.	106	106½	106¾	106½	106½
C. & N. W.	79¾	79¾	79	79	79¾
Do pref'd	86	86	86	86	86
Rock Isl.	110¾	110⅞	111⅛	111¼	111¼
St. Paul	41	41	41¾	41¾	41¾
Do pref'd	81	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
Wabash					
Do pref'd			74		
Fort Wayne	90½		90¾		90¾
Ohio & M.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¼	32¼
Chi. & Alt.			116½		
Do pref'd			116¾		
S. H. and R.			99¼		
N. J. Cent.			96		
Canton			56		
W. U. Tel.	40¼		40		39¾
Quicksilver			25¾		
Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾	42¾	41¾	42
Adams Ex.			67		
Wells-F.			37¾		
American			43		
C. S.			33¾		
Gold	111½	111¾	111¾	111	111

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's quotations shows the following changes:

	Tues.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	91½	91¾	¼	
N. Y. Centralscrip	87¼	86¾		½
Erie	23¾	23⅞	⅛	
Reading	104¾	105⅜	⅝	
Harlem		123½		
Block		96		
Illinois Central	125	125		
Lake Shore	93½	92¾		¾
Cleve. and Pitts	106	106½	⅜	
Northwestern	79½	79¾	¼	
Do. preferred	86¾	86¾		
Rock Island	110¾	111	¼	
St. Paul	41¾	41¾		
Do. preferred	80⅞	80⅝		¼
Wabash	92¾	92¾		
Do. preferred	75	74		1
Fort Wayne	89½	90¾	¼	
Ohio and Miss	32¾	32¾		
Pacific Mail	42¾	42		¾
Adams Express	67	67		
Gold	111½	111		½

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers, and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks

Pennsylvania Central	93
Philadelphia and Erie	23½
Lehigh Navigation	82¾
Catawissa preferred	32½
Old Creek and Allegheny Railroad	45
Lehigh Valley Railroad	58¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	42
Camden and Amboy Railroad	115¾
Schuylkill Navigation	16
Hestonville Passenger Railroad	14

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announced their regular semi-annual five per cent. dividend, and the stock is quoted above ex-dividend. It sold to-day at 56¾, flat.

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 86 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, and buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $50 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 2, 1870. }

REMARKS—The market continues to move along steadily without any material change as relates to prices or demand, buyers, as a general thing being disposed to act cautiously, purchasing merely sufficient to meet their current wants. Trade being confined to its legitimate channels, speculations have not been indulged in for some time. The weather has been remarkably pleasant for the season, resembling May far more than November; but then it must be taken into consideration that November is only in its infancy. There is no telling what may happen before the end. Pittsburg manufactures continue in active demand with liberal shipments South and West, and plenty more waiting shipment. There is a fair stage of water, but on account of the Louisville Canal not being opened on the first of November, according to promise, it would be folly for boats to leave here until there was a certainty of getting through. Flour is firm with a steady demand; prices are unchanged; the leading houses are well supplied; the same may be said of the milling trade was confined principally to the wants of the home market; the receipts since our last were 1,295 barrels. Bacon and provisions—the firmness we have previously noted continues; the stock in first hands is small and will soon be exhausted; the next question is, where can a fresh supply be obtained? the Western markets are pretty well exhausted.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two months. They will be found useful for reference:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	6,155	5,705	11,860
Apples, bbls	4,993	5,207	10,198
Cheese, bxs	1,466	938	2,404
Corn, sacks	2,985	2,124	5,109
Wheat, sacks	2,975	4,237	7,212
Barley, sacks	8,709	8,370	10,187
Rye, Sacks	680	460	1,140
Oats, sacks	6,471	6,474	12,945
Butter, pkgs	169	256	425
Bacon, tierces	139	98	237
Dried beef, tierces	13	22	35

The following are the receipts for the past two months:

	Sept.	October.	Total.
Flour, bbls	14,809	27,870	42,728
Apples, bbls	17,320	24,042	77,362
Cheese, boxes	4,934	5,250	10,184
Corn, sacks	6,326	11,725	18,051
Wheat, sacks	14,707	17,736	32,443
Barley, sacks	10,035	18,365	28,400
Rye, sacks	1,831	2,825	4,656
Oats, sacks	16,899	25,350	42,019
Butter, packages	473	943	1,416
Bacon, tierces	801	677	1,478
Dried beef, tierces	68	76	144
Bacon, pieces	2,503	5,590	8,093

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—The market continues to move along steadily, with a fair and healthy demand for most descriptions. The current sales were: Pearls 8@8½c; Potash 7@7½c; Soda ash, common, $47 ⅌ cwt., 3c¾ ⅌ lb., refined $55 ⅌ cwt., 3¾ @4 ⅌ lb.

APPLE BUTTER—Market well supplied. Sales were made at various prices, ranging from 60@70c ⅌ gallon.

APPLES—There was no falling off in the demand. Activity was the order of the day among dealers. The receipts were 761 bbls. We can report sales of fair to prime at $2 50@2 87; choice to fancy $3 25@3 50.

BUTTER—The receipts are increasing. Since our last 56 packages were received. Prices are weak, with a declining tendency. We note sales of prime to choice at 30@33c; fair to medium 25@28c; common and inferior grades very dull.

BROOM CORN—The supply is in excess of the demand, which causes a dull market. We are reported sales at 4½@6½c ⅌ lb, extreme rates.

NUTS—The supply is fair. Chestnuts $7 00@7 50 ⅌ bush; hickory nuts $1 ⅌ bush; walnuts $1 00 ⅌ bush.

CANDLES—Sales of mould at 15½c; star 20c; stearine 18@19c ⅌ lb.

BEESWAX—We have nothing new to note, the demand was fair and sales were regular at 36@38c ⅌ lb.

BRANS—The falling off in the receipts have improved the demand, holders are asking a slight advance with sales at $2 00@2 50 ⅌ bush as per quality and condition.

HOMINY—The receipts are increasing. We can report small sales at $6 00 ⅌ bbl.

RAGS—Are selling in a regular way at 4@4½c ⅌ lb.

LARD OIL—Is without change. Sales of No 1 extra reported at $1 15@1 18; No 2 at 85@90c ⅌ gallon.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at $3 @3 50 ⅌ barrel. Phœnix hydraulic $2 50@2 75 ⅌ barrel.

WOODENWARE—Following are wholesale prices per dozen: Pails 2 hoop, $2 25; 3 hoop $2 60. Tubs, No. 1, $11 50; No. 3, $9 50. Washboards, $3 00.

BACON AND PROVISION—We can report a firm market with limited supply in this market to operate with. The following have been the current rates for several days. Shoulders 14½@15c; ribbed sides 17¾c; 18½c; short ribbed sides 18½c; clear sides 19c; sugar cured hams, plain, 24c; sugar cured hams, canvassed, 25@25½c; shoulders, sugar-cured, canvassed, 16c; breakfast bacon, canvassed, clear, 20c; mess pork $27 50 ⅌ bbl; dried beef, canvassed, 22½c. Lard—In tierces 17½c; kegs at $3 ⅌ dozen. Hogs tongues $1 00 ⅌ dozen.

LARD—Remains steady; sales in tierces at 16½c; in kegs 17½c; city cash or last of month; do do, 18c; kegs 18c; buckets 18½c; country lard 14½c.

LIME in fair demand; we note sales of Cleveland white at $3 25 ⅌ bbl; Eastern at $1 75 ⅌ bbl.

HOPS—We are reported small sales at 21@21c ⅌ lb for new crop.

HAY—We have no change to notice. The demand was fair and sales were regular from wagon at $12 00@16 00; choice timothy $18 00 sold at the landing at $16 00@18 00 per ton.

COAL—Market well supplied. We note sales of anthracite at $9 00@9 50 ⅌ ton by the car load.

GRAIN—The market since our last was steady, but not very active, still, taking as a whole, a fair business was transacted. The receipts were: Oats, 920 sacks; rye, 134 sacks; barley, 355 sacks; wheat, 1,559 sacks; corn, 1,273 sacks. The current rates were: Wheat—The mills are paying the following: red winter fair to choice $1 10@1 15; white do $1 20@1 25, extreme rates. Oats remain steady; sales of 400 bushels bright Ohio from store 48c; sales were made from the canal depot at 45@46c. Rye—the market was a quiet one, buyers generally inclined to hold off; sales 200 bushels prime old from store at 80c; round lots would not bring over 80@83, as the demand is quite light. Corn—dull, without any particular new feature; we can report sales of 400 bushels new, a prime article from store at 65c, other sales were made at lower figures; old is held at 75@80c per bushel. Barley—dull; dealers being 10c apart in their views. We quote nominally Pennsylvania and Ohio spring 85@90c; full 95@$1; holders contend that their turn will soon come.

RICE—The market was steady; sales Carolina 8@8½c; Patna 8½@8¾c; Rangoon 8c ⅌ lb.

OIL MEAL—$38@39 ⅌ ton at the mills; $40@41 from store.

ONIONS—The supply is light and price have advanced; sales at $4 00@4 25 ⅌ bbl.

PRUNES—In fair demand; sales Prunes at 12½c; currants 13½c; layer raisins at $6 50 ⅌ box. Valencia raisins 16@18c ⅌ pound.

SALT—Market well supplied; sales by the car load $1 60@1 65; sales from store at the usual advance.

EGGS—The market was active, with plenty of purchasers at 26@30c ⅌ doz. Prices were governed altogether by the receipts.

VENISON—A few lots have made their appearance. The sales were not very extensive, as customers did not feel disposed to pay 50@75 ⅌ lb by the saddle. This may be termed "deer meat."

TALLOW—Sales of city rendered 7½@8c.

SODA—In kegs 8c; boxes, assorted papers, 8c; sal soda, 3c.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼-lb cans, $1 75 ⅌ dozen; ½-lb cans $3 25; 1 ⅌ cans, $6 00 ⅌ dozen.

HONEY—The supply is limited, and prices firmer. We note sales strained at 27@28c ⅌ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—There is some inquiry; sales peaches (halves) at 9½@10c; apples, choice 9½@10c ⅌ lb.

FLOUR—The market was a quiet one, having the firmness of the inquiry from dealers, as a general thing, have confined their purchases to lots merely to supply their present wants, holders refusing to make concessions from standard brands. The receipts since our last were 1,295 barrels, of different grades, as follows: Western flours: Standard brands, 5 white wheat, fancy brands, $7 10 in bbls, $6 85 in bags; red winter, fancy brands, $7 in bbls, $6 75 in bags; sales of Dayton, Ohio brands, $7 00 in bbls, $6 75 in sacks; old dispositions, and bakers' do, $6 50 in bbls, $6 25 in sks. The mill prices being unchanged, we omit them.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales of No. 1 at 5½c ⅌ lb; No. 3 5¾c; No. 1 6¼c; oatmeal A and B, ⅌ barrel $9 50@10; half barrels of 100 lbs at $5 50.

CHEESE—The market was dull, with a good demand. The receipts since our last were 252 boxes. We are reported sales of Western Reserve at 14@14½c; factory Ohio 15@15½c; Goshen Ohio 15½@16c; New York 16@17c ⅌ lb.

TEAS—The market remains quiet, a good supply, with a fair trade demand at $1 ⅌ bush.

BAR LEAD—There is a fair trade demand, and sales are regularly made at 10½c ⅌ lb.

HUSKS—are selling in a regular way at 3½ @3¾c ⅌ lb.

LIME—In fair demand; we are reported sales of Cleveland white at $2 25 ⅌ bush; Eastern $1 75 ⅌ bbl.

CORNMEAL—The market was quiet with more sellers than buyers at 80c.

GROCERIES—The market was steady, with a good trade demand. Eastern dispatches report sugars firmer in the east; other descriptions reported unchanged. The current rates were as follows:

COFFEE—Sales Java at 27@27½c; Rio, fair to choice, 19@21@22½c ⅌ lb.

SUGAR—Crushed, powdered and granulated 14½c; A coffee 13½c; B coffee 13½c; extra C 13½c; 12½@c; C yellow 12½c; Porto Rico, 11c for fair; and 12c for choice.

RAW SUGARS—Orleans 11@12c; Cuba 10¾@ Muscovado, in boxes, 11@12½c; Molasses sugars 9½@11c, being an advance of ¼@ ⅝ ⅌ lb.

SYRUPS—Havemeyer & Elder's, 90c; white honey drips, 85c; Lorrenzo's, 80c; white drips, 70c; Golden 65c; amber and lower grades 40, 50 @60c ⅌ gal.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans (old) at 85@ 90c ⅌ gallon; Porto Rico 70@85c; New Orleans (molasses (new crop) in the barrel, 80@90 ⅌ gallon.

MILL FEED—Market steady with a good trade demand. Bran $1 00@1 10 ⅌ cwt, middlings $1 05@1 80, seconds $1 15@1 30 ⅌ cwt.

POULTRY—In good demand; sales spring chickens by the coop at 50@55c ⅌ pair. Turkeys, live, $1 00@1 50 each.

POTATOES—The supply was fully up with the demand, still holders are firm and not inclined to give way. Peachblows sold readily at 80@85c ⅌ bushel; Snowflakes tending upwards; sales of Jersey at $3 75@4 00 ⅌ barrel.

CARBON OIL—Continues weak with a declining tendency. Sales of standard brands of white at 22@23½c per gallon.

MARBLE—In fair demand; sales Enoch Morgan & Sons six dozen for $6 50.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania $5 00 ⅌ case, other brands sold at $5 00@5 00 ⅌ case.

CIDER—The receipts have increased and so has the demand; sales were made at a wide range of prices, viz: $6 00@8 00@9 00 ⅌ bbl.

BEANS—Dull and very little doing. Hayseed sold in a regular way at $2 10@2 12 ⅌ bushel. Other kinds are too unsettled to quote correctly.

CRANBERRIES—The supply is fully up to the demand, and sales are regularly made at the following figures: Sackets Belle Berries $17; Eastern Cultivated $12@13 per barrel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The receipts are more numerous and prices are unchanged with sales in a regular way at $4 per cwt.

SOAP—Prices are steady; Babbitt's 11c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical olive, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6c. Items to make in prices. The demand was fair and sales were regular, with a good business doing.

WHISKY—There has been no change in price since the late advance, and dealers report an active trade at the following figures: Rectified 95c; proof $1 05; high wines $1c. Rye whisky $1 75 to $6 00 according to age and quality.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, November 3, 1870. }

The market yesterday was a shade firmer, and holders were asking an advance. This produced a quiet market. There were scarcely any transactions. The bottom in oil appears to have been reached, the advantage of the market being evidently on the side of the buyer.

CRUDE.

The rates were altogether nominal, as follows: Spot 8½c; November 8¾c; all year, S. O., 8½c.

SALES.

1,000 bbls spot 8¾c
1,000 bbls, S. O. all year 8¾c
3,000 bbls, spot 8¾c

REFINED.

Dealers continue apart in their views. Buyers were offering the following figures, but holders were not disposed to accept: we can only report a single transaction. Quotations: spot 22½c; November 22¾c; December to February, 1871, was wanted at 22½c; there were no sellers.

SALES.

250 bbls, November 22½c

(BY Western Union Telegraph.)

TITUSVILLE, November 1.—The *Herald* says: There is little activity in the market to-day, and prices on upper Oil Creek unchanged. The feeling on the lower Creek is a little off, and the market in this locality is dull. There has been a few tran-sactions at $2 25, and $3 00 was offered on lower road, with sellers at $3 02½. $3 05, $3 10 and $3 15 for gravity. On upper road $2 90 was the buying and $2 95 the selling prices; a settlement of 3 09 bbls B. O. all year was made on upper creek at $3 00 and difference paid. We quote the following sales:

SALES.

1,000 bbls upper creek	$2 95
500 bbls upper creek	2 95
500 bbls upper creek	2 95
1,000 bbls upper creek	2 90
1,000 bbls upper creek	2 90
500 bbls upper creek	2 90
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 05
500 bbls lower creek	3 03½
500 bbls lower creek	3 02½
500 bbls lower creek	3 02½
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 01½
1,000 bbls lower creek, H. G	3 15
500 bbls lower creek, H. G	3 15
3,000 bbls, upper creek B. O., all year	3 00

OIL CITY, November 2—Market quiet at $3 05 for Lower Creek; 40 gravity Shippable better. Oil City delivery 30c higher for each.

ROUSEVILLE, November 2—Market quiet; offering $3 05; asking $3 10.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, November 2—Market quiet, with some inquiry for futures and light oils at $3 10@3 15.

PHILADELPHIA, November 2.—Market steady at 22½c. S. W. 22½c. Crude 10@c.

TITUSVILLE, November 2.—Market quiet and firm at $2 98@2 95 for Upper creek.

[BY Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, November 3, A. M.—Market steady and quiet. Crude: small sales spot at 22c; first half November 22½c; refined, spot and first half November, 23½c; 4 000 bbls January, February and March at 23¾c; Philadelphia 23½c.

OIL CITY, November 2.—Lower creek $3 00 @3 05; Oil City $3 05, gravity $3 50@3 55. Market quiet.

ROUSEVILLE, November 2.—Market quiet and not much doing; offering $3; ordinary gravity held at $3 10@3 15.

TIDIOUTE, November 2.—Market quiet and nothing doing at $3 10.

TITUSVILLE, November 2.—Market very dull and prices done yet. Tuis forenoon buyers were offering $2 75.

PETROLEUM CENTER, November 2.—Spot offering at $3 05; regardless; 30 for gravity; the market is dull and nothing doing.

THE OIL CITY DERRICK—Market very quiet and not much doing at $2 65@2 70.

PHILADELPHIA, November 2.—Refined: November, 22½c; December, 22½c; January and March 23½c; March 23, crude 10¼c. No sales. Market very quiet and firm.

PHILADELPHIA, November 2, 9:45 P. M.—Refined, November, 22½c; December, 22½c; bid; December to February and February to March 22½@22¾c, crude unchanged. Sales for November, refined, 22¾c.

Crude Oil Received by Rail.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Pennock & Bro	356	Petrolite Oil Works	228
W S P Lite	164	Petrolite Oil Works	228
Exc slor Oil Works	82	Petrolite Oil Works	118
Imperial Works	82	Riverside Oil Works	82
H W C Tweedle	228		
Total			1,992

Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.

O C and A V R R to Pennock & Bro., 356 bbls. Lockhart, F & Co., 617 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co. Petrolite Oil Works, 640 do; O C and A V R R to W S P Lite, 164 do; Exchange Petrolite Oil works, 82 do; T W Young to Petrolite Oil Works, 82 do; Imperial Works, 82 do; O C and A V R R to Goldrick to Riverside Oil works, 218 do; Thos Chess to H W C Tweedle, 228 do.

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R.R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

November 2, 1870.

Lockhart, F & Co, 617 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Forsythe Bros, 435 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

National Ref & Stor Co, 420 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 28 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Fawcett I.S & Co, 250 bbls to Logan Bros, Philadelphia.

J M Reiter 212 bbls to Logan Bros, Philadelphia.

Tyndale & Beeson, 50 bbls to J C Dana, Boston.

Montshetzer, Kochler & Co, 298 bbls to Poulney & McStatio, Philadelphia.

Total Refined ..... 2,540 bbls.

IRON MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

November 1.—We have no new feature to report. The supply of all kinds continues ample with a fair inquiry at the following prices:

PIG.

Charcoal Foundry, No. 1, per ton	$37 00@38 00
Charcoal Foundry, No. 2, per ton	35 00@36 00
Charcoal Mill, per ton	33 00@34 00
Stone Coal Foundry No. 1, per ton	30 00@ 27 00
Stone Coal Foundry, No. 2, per ton	34 00@35 00
Stone Coal Mill, per ton	30 00@32 00
Vesuvius Car Wheel	50 00@ 00 00
Hot Blast Missouri, per ton	45 00@48 00
Cold Blast Maramec, per ton	50 00@ 55 00
Cold Blast Car Wheel, per ton	55 00@ 60 00
Cold Blast Hecla, per ton	60 00@ 65 00
Blooms, Maramec, per ton	90 00@ 95 00
Scrap, cast, per ton	1 20@ 1 30
Scrap, wrought, per ton	1 40@ 1 50

WROUGHT.

Bar, common, per lb	3½@ 4 c
Bar, charcoal, per lb	4½@ 5½c
American Steel, per lb	7@ 8 c
Russia Sheet, per lb	17 @19 c
Imitation, per lb	12 @13 c
Horse Shoes, Shoenberger's, per lb	5½@ 6 c
Mule Shoes, Shoenberger's, per lb	6½@ 7 c
Nail Rods	6½@ 7 c
Hoop Iron	4½@ 5

NAILS

The stock continues light, and with a good demand, prices are firmly held as follows:

10d to 60	$4 00@4 25 | 3d ..... $5 50@5 75
8d to 9d	4 25@4 50 | 2d fin ..... 5 75@ 6
6d to 7d	4 50@4 75 | Spikes, cut ..... 4 25@4 50
4d to 5d	4 75@5 00 |

LOUISVILLE.

October, 31.—A fair trade has been transacted during the week. Receipts were 100 tons, and the sales 145 tons. We quote:

Hanging Rock, No. 1 foundry, charcoal ..... $37 00@39 00
Hanging Rock, No. 2 charcoal ..... 34 50@36 00
Hanging Rock, mill ..... 31 00@34 00
Western stone-coal, No. 1 ..... 34 00@35 00
Western stone-coal, No. 2 ..... 31 00@33 00
Western stone-coal, mill ..... 30 00@32 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 1 ..... 35 00@36 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 2 ..... 34 00@35 00
St. Louis stone-coal, mill ..... 33 00@34 00
Tennessee No. 1, foundry ..... 35 00@36 00
Tennessee No. 2, foundry ..... 34 00@35 00
Tennessee, mill ..... 34 00@34 50
Alabama charcoal, No. 1 foundry ..... 40 00@41 00
Cold blast, charcoal, cur-bed, Hecla ..... 60 00@
Cold-blast, Red River ..... 57 00@60 00
Cold-blast, Tennessee ..... 48 00@50 00

Courier-Journal.

COAL MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

November 1.—We have no new feature in the trade. Should the supply be largely increased a change in prices might occur, but with the present stock there can be no alterations. The demand has been moderate and confined to the retail trade. We quote as follows:

Youghiogheny, afloat, per bushel	13-14c
Youghiogheny, delivered	15c
Ohio River, afloat	10@10c
Ohio River, delivered	00@15c
Cannel, delivered	20@25c
Anthracite, delivered, per ton	$14 00

LOUISVILLE.

October 31.—The market is still well supplied with the various descriptions of coal, but the tendency is to higher quotations. A rise in the Ohio sufficient to admit of shipments is now much needed. Dealers are selling Pittsburgh at $1 per load of 36 bushels; Pomeroy at $3 75 ⅌ load, and Cannel at $5 50 ⅌ load for Honeywell and $5 for Peytop. Pittsburgh coal is held at $1 25 for Upper, cash; Cannel 15c; Pomeroy 10c per bushel.

Iron Receipts—The Iron Mountain Railroad.

The following table of iron receipts, over one railroad alone, indicates the rapid increase in this one branch of the trade, the tons of iron represented by the number of cars given, being 315,990 or 631,120,000 pounds.

Months.	Pig tons.	Ore.
Jan. Feb. and March	882 cars.	7,040 cars.
April	186 "	3,341 "
May	95 "	3,65 "
June	77 "	3,522 "
July	82 "	3,348 "
August	136 "	3,491 "
September	211 "	2,904 "
October	262 "	2,313 "
Total cars	1,918	29,628
Total tons	19 180	296,280
Total	21	184,000
Grand total		554,000

CAPTAIN KOUNTZ'S new steamer, May Lowrie, was launched at Bellevernon yesterday.

THE Steamer Brill, Capt. Moore, left Louisville with a good trip, Pilots Capt. Poe & Son.

BELCHER & BARINDS have sold their wharfboat at Friar's Point to A. D. Suddoth.

THE Tobe Hurt has abandoned the survey of the Cumberland above Nashville, on account of low water.

THE Shreveport *Gazette* says that there is a great scarcity of freights, owing to the small cotton crop.

CAPT. VAN HOOK expects to commence loading the Carrie V. Kountz for Red River early next week, from St. Louis.

THE Steamer Ben Johnson at Letart is said to be a great obstruction, and may cause a serious accident if not removed.

CAPTAIN JOHN W. STOCKDALE'S large side wheeler was launched at Porter's ship yard yesterday.

THE splendid side-wheeler Juniata, Capt. G. L. Brown, left Cincinnati on Monday. She will be due this day.

A SMALL fleet of tow-boats, that is a very small one, left for the lower ports. The balance will wait for more water.

THE pilots of the America report two coal boats—floating bear—astuck at Guyan, where the water is 3 feet in the channel.

THE enlarged Mollie Ebert, Captain G. W. Ebert, is announced for Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans. Shippers will bear this in mind.

COMMANDER GRAY has the Ironsides barges hauled up to the landing, and are receiving for Louisville. Shippers will bear this in mind.

THE boats of the Keokuk Packet Company will enter the St. Louis and New Orleans trade when navigation closes above. At least that is the plan proposed at present.

THE North Alabama has gone to Whetstone with the last of Government freight, finishing the business of the Northwestern Transfer Company for this season.

THE W. F. Curtis has two hundred and forty tons of freight engaged at Ironton for Wheeling and Pittsburg, and returned from there to take it up.

THE packet Carrie Brooks, Capt. Darlington, left Zanesville on time. She will leave this port on her return trip on Saturday at 4 P. M. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind.

THE steamers Messenger, Glendale and Mary Hasson have their cargo on and will be despatched leaving on Thursday. They will now have to defer their departure until the Canal opens.

TUESDAY'S Cincinnati *Commercial* says: The levee presented an animated appearance yesterday, in the bustle and confusion consequent on the departure of a fleet of steamers, while business was unusually dull. None of the up river packets which left last night had sufficient freight or passengers to pay their running expenses. The long-heeled St. Charles leaves for Pittsburgh this evening on her first trip this season, under the broad pennant of Admiral C. A. Dravo. She has been refitted throughout, and presents an attractive appearance in her new dress.

THE far famed side-wheel packet St. Charles, Capt. C. A. Dravo, leaves Cincinnati on Tuesday. She will leave here on Saturday, her regular day, at 4 P. M. Passengers and shippers can rely on this, so get ready for the packet.

THE splendid passenger steamer Glendale, Capt. J. M. Hare, is announced for Louisville, Cairo and St. Louis. This boat has unsurpassed accommodations, and is in charge of experienced and attentive officers. Capt. James Mellon does the honors in the office, and they are well done.

THE farfamed passenger steamer Messenger, Capt. Robert Greenlee, an experienced and popular officer, is receiving for Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans, and will leave on the first rise. The first clerk is Mr. John C. Fisher, a gentlemanly and accomplished officer.

THE United States Mail Line boats on the slackwater leave daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. These boats are side-wheelers, were built especially for the trade, and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further information call on Capt. J. S. Carlile, one of the most attentive and gentlemanly officers to be found.

A LETTER from Commodore Kerr says: The Granite State will arrive on time and take her departure for Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg and Portsmouth Friday at 4 P. M. without fail. When the Commodore says he is going no man may depend on his purpose being carried out.

THE fine packet Belle, Captain P. Donaldson, takes her departure this day at 4 P. M. for Brownsville and Geneva. This boat has excellent accommodations, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. The first clerk is Mr. J. W. Scott, who is understand his business. If you want any further information just call on her accommodating agent, Mr. S. Patterson.

BATON ROUGE, October 26—The following are the figures of the time made by the fine boat Lee to this point to-day, on her run to Natchez:

	H.	M.	S.
Carrollton		00	00
Hill's Gate		54	43
Red Church	1	01	00
Bonnet Carre Church	2

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Baum Tobacco Works—Austin & Co.
Western and Cold Short Pig Iron—Dunbar Iron Co.
Application for Charter—James Evans.
Dwelling for Rent—Wm. Evans.
Pittsburgh City Flour Mills—Marshall, Kennedys & Co.
New Mess Pork—P. Sellers & Co.
Mold Maker Wanted—Box 3084, Postoffice.
Boarding—103 Fourth avenue.
Pew for Rent—Christ M. E. Church.
Goshen Cheese—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Grand Military Fair—City Hall.
Opera House—Mary Warner.
Mercantile Library Hall—Mendelssohn Quintette Club.
Academy of Music—La Sonnambula.
Mercantile Library Hall—Allegory and Tableaux.
St. Francis Hospital Fair—City Hall.
Mercantile Library Association—Lecture Course.
Trimble's Varieties Theater.
Cracker Meal—Marvin's.
Clean Ale—Pier, Canals & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Offices to Let—Commercial Office.
Golden Wedding Rye Whisky—Jos. S. Finch & Co.
Furniture—J. W. Woodwell & Sons.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Spaulding's Glue.
Vitalia for the Hair—Phalon's.
For the Teeth—Sozodont.
Executor's Sale of Real Estate.
Half Offs—Chas. Abel.
Agents Wanted—Wm. Sumner & Co.
Hair Oils—Chas. Abel.
Public Sale of Coal Land—John Blair.
Offices for Rent—Commercial Office.
Potatoes, Apples, &c.—Henry Bos, Jr.
Clothing—Trifling, Follansbee & Co.
Lots at Auction—A. Leggate,
Clothing—A. J. Nettleton.
Hats and Caps—R. H. Palmer.
Civil Engineers—Taylor & Fallows.

WONDERFUL DIAMONDS.

Thousands of Them in Africa, worth £100,000 and Less.

A correspondent near the Cape of Good Hope says that Mr. James arrived in King Williamstown, and brings with him a splendid diamond weighing twenty-nine carats. Mr. Bernard Lee arrived in the same place at the same time, with nine diamonds which, though small, were exceedingly pure of fire. The excitement caused by their accounts of the marvelous luck which some of the miners have had, caused a number of tradesmen in the town to sell out at great sacrifice, and start for the field at once. They withstood the temptation as long as possible, but it finally became too strong. Last week, for instance, a Mr. Fowrie returned to King Williamstown with a pocket full of gems, for which he had worked only fifteen days. In Hopetown itself a magnificent diamond of thirty-six carats has been dug up. From Hebron, Gong Gong and Tzitzikama also reports come daily of signal success, Mr. Hand is traveling through the fields, and on every side is purchasing the gems. In the last six days he purchased no less than four hundred diamonds, among which one of forty carats, and of such beauty that the Queen of all the Ensdas might wear it. Hands & Co. chases are besides daily increasing, for miners are pouring in at the rate of a thousand a week. A diamond weighing one hundred and eight carats, and worth one hundred thousand pounds, has been found by a Captain Edwards, and is now on the way to Capetown.

Iron Steamboats for the Western Rivers.

[From the New York Bulletin.]

The superiority of iron over wood as a material for ocean-going steam vessels having been demonstrated and universally admitted, attention has been directed, as a consequence of this success, to the propriety of building iron steamboats for river navigation. The question has taken the initiative in the matter, and has just built an iron propeller. We regard this vessel as the pioneer of the Western and Southern river transportation, and as the nucleus of a new industry that will develop other industries and that will add to the general wealth of those immense tracts of our country of which the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio rivers are the natural and indefeasible highways for carrying freight. It has been held by some that the transportation business of our Western rivers had become so concentrated that it had been absorbed by the progress of the railway interests and the facility of railroads throughout the West. This is undoubtedly true so far as the passenger business is concerned; and though the latter may apply to the freight business at present, the railroads cannot hold a monopoly of Western freight traffic permanently. The decline of river steamboat business in the West, like its rise and progress, is explained by the character of the men who operated the enterprise. This character is worthy of the name of the great West. It was expansive and full of resources—almost as fertile as the country where it flourished. The rapid and gigantic development of the West—the result of its vast resources—assured the enterprising spirit of its citizens that for many years the transportation of both passengers and produce must be the business of the great rivers. They set themselves at work to construct a mercantile river navy with a degree of intelligence and energy that has never been surpassed in the history of material undertakings. The consequence of this was, that within a space of time which, considering the results achieved, seems almost incredibly brief, the possessed several lines which comprised the largest, swiftest and most magnificent steamers in the world. But the railroad appeared in the West, and it advanced in all directions with a rapidity nearly equal to that of the steamboat interest. Gradually but first, always steadily, and finally with rapidity, the rail roads absorbed all the passenger travel and much of the freight traffic of which the steamers formerly enjoyed the monopoly. The steamboat owners, familiar with an exclusive market prosperity, believed that a partial decline of trade meant an entire loss of business; and, impressed with this belief, they allowed their old business to languish perhaps more rapidly than the progress of the railway interest warranted. The wealthiest steamboatmen became, in time, the largest stockholders in the new railroads, and the steamboat interest not being then in a condition to tempt new men of capital to replace those who had withdrawn from it, was thus allowed to decline to its present position.

But the large increase of population and wealth throughout the West has again attracted the attention of Western capitalists to the profits that may be drawn from reviving river, but for freight business; and we regard their present attention to this subject as an evidence of true commercial foresight. The Monongahela, Allegheny, Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri rivers comprise about three thousand miles of navigable waters, and they flow through regions that produce petroleum, iron, coal, grain, cotton and tobacco, and on their banks exist flourishing cities that possess an active and lucrative commerce in all these commodities. When the artificial canals lost their passenger travel to the railways, it was found that they could now only live but that they could be operated with profit on freight traffic alone. If this is practicable with artificial canals, how much more practicable is it in the case of the western rivers—which are natural canals? Thus the new industry of iron steamer building will revive river transportation, and cause it to flourish as a freight business between Pittsburgh, Omaha and New Orleans. Besides this city of Pittsburgh the demand for iron propellors for this business will create a new and most remunerative branch of trade.

The low prices of gold is beginning to tell on domestic manufactures of various kinds, by increasing importations. At the period when raw cotton was suffering a decline in price from the joint effects of the war and a supposed large increase of the crop, the price of cotton goods was strengthened by the inability to produce them from the want of water power. The decline in domestics from July has been from twelve to fifteen per cent, on the average, but it is probable but for the drought that they would have gone down with such effect as to have damaged the dry goods trade in other departments. A manufacturer of fancy cassimeres who for four months has run without water power, and who has not the benefit of auxiliary power, expresses his disappointment that, notwithstanding the diminished production, his goods are not in usual demand, although the price is not much above cost.

HATS AND CAPS.

NEW GOODS.
HATS, CAPS AND FURS.
McCord & Co.,
131 WOOD STREET,

Have on hand the Largest and Most Complete Stock of HATS, CAPS and LADIES' FURS ever brought to this city, embracing EVERY STYLE and QUALITY.

MERCHANTS

Are requested to call and examine our stock. Our Goods are BOUGHT DIRECT from the Manufacturers FOR CASH, which enables us to Sell as Low as any House in the country.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

M'CORD & CO.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HATS, CAPS AND FURS.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.
J. W. Woodwell & Sons,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PLAIN AND FASHIONABLE
FURNITURE,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
97 and 99 THIRD AVENUE,
HAVE THE BEST
SOFA BEDSTEADS
EVER INVENTED.
CALL AND SEE THEM AT 97 AND 99 THIRD AVENUE.

T. C. FULTON,
(Successor to Fulton & Hopper.)
No. 45 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Furniture and Chairs,
Rosewood, Walnut, Mahogany and Oak.
Full Sets of Drawing Room, Library, Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room FURNITURE, on hand and made to order.
Sole Proprietor of SMITH'S SPRING BED BOTTOM for the State of Pennsylvania.
We take pleasure in showing our Goods and giving our Prices, which are at all times as reasonable as any other Manufactor

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

	7:23 A. M.	4:23 P. M.	11:23 P. M.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 2, 1870.			
Height of barometer, inches	29.12	29.05	29.06
Change since last report	—0.02	—0.07	—0.09
Thermometer	38°	79°	45°
Change in 24 hours		—12°	—18°
Direction of wind	E	S.	S. W.
Velocity of wind—miles per hour	4		
Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot	0.008	0.009	
Character of wind	B.	C.	
Rainfall since last report, in inches			
State of weather	2.	2.	2.

NOTES.—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the Barometer since the last report are given; decrease being marked here, and throughout the line by the minus sign.

Character of the winds to save space, is indicated by letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, light perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

Character of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, light rain; 4, heavy rain; 5, snow.

JAMES WEST, Observer Sergeant.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

Noble Thomas as, Indianapolis, Ind.	Cents. 3
Probst Rev. J. F., Gettysburgh, Pa.	3
Roberts Wm. L., Harrisville, Wis.	3

November 2.

LADIES, misses and gents furs at Palmer's.

CURIOSITY.—The Glass that saved Grant's Life, at Pittsburgh Landing, is now on exhibition at White House, Fifth avenue.

FURS.—If you wish to purchase a nice set of furs, good, new and fashionable, go to Palmer's, 84 Wood street,

LAWRENCEVILLE DISORDERLIES.—Deputy Mayor Nichols had three cases of disorderly conduct before him yesterday—realizing thereby $28 40.

BROKE DOWN.—A car of the Oakland Passenger Railway was let down near the corner of Ross street and Fifth avenue yesterday, by the breaking of an axle.

CONTRACT AWARDED.—The contract for the grading and paving of Try street, between second avenue and Greenough street, has been awarded to Mr. Lewis.

Our Sam Hat at Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

IS IMPRISONMENT HEALTHFUL?—Dr. Rankin, physician at the Western Penitentiary, reports that not a single death occurred in that institution during the year. There are between four and five hundred inmates.

EQUAL TO BEST IMPORTED.—The new note and letter paper, *For Excellence*—finished by a new process, of which Messrs. J. R. Weldin & Co., have the exclusive control—is equal to the best imported paper, and without exception the best paper yet offered here.

ADJUDGED A BANKRUPT.—Walter Brown, the oarsman, has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition. His liabilities are about $5—secured unknown. A meeting of his creditors was held at the United States Court, Baston, on the 28th of October. So says the *Clipper*.

OFFICERS ELECTED.—The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Real Estate Savings Bank: President, Isaac Jones; Vice President, William H. Smith; Secretary and Treasurer, C. Darragh; Accountant, Benj. C. Parke; Solicitor, E. Bradford Todd.

A FEROCIOUS DOG.—Thomas James, residing on Second avenue, was accused before Mayor Brush of keeping a ferocious dog, by Mrs. Sarah Bruce, the dog in question having bitten deponents little girl very severely in the cheek. Dismissed.

WRECKED.—A defective "frog" at Soho, on the Connellsville Railroad, yesterday threw from the track and wrecked four empty coal cars. No person was injured. Passenger trains were delayed for a short time on account of the obstruction.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.—There will be a meeting of the Allegheny County Woman Suffrage Association this evening, in the hall over the United States Express Office, on Third street and Virgin alley, at seven o'clock. All members are requsted to attend.

UPSET.—An Italian itinerant vender of tin ware, with about two or three wagon loads of slippers, skimmers, &c., &c., &c., got upset in dust pans, etc., stiung over his neck and strapped on his back, was upset on Smithfield street near the Monongahela House. He was unhjured. So was his tin ware.

THE BANNER TOBACCO WORKS.—We take great pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the card of Messrs Austin & Co., No. 107 Liberty street, (Duquesne Way) on hands a large assortment of tobacco, cigars, snuff, etc., which they offer at wholesale or retail, at the most favorable terms. They are the Connecticut Seed and Havana Leafa specialty, and those wanting anything in their line should give them a call.

TROUBLE ABOUT TAXES.—Patrick Grogan, a resident of McClure township, before Alderman Thomas, preferred a charge of assault and battery against Robert Wilson. It is alleged that defendant refused to pay the assessor, and called for taxes, which the prosecutor claimed he had paid, and during a quarrel which ensued the parties came to blows between them. A hearing in the case will take place on Saturday.

HELD FOR A HEARING.—Deputy Mayor Cartwright yesterday held the following persons to bail for a hearing on Saturday next: Martin Schari, suerty of the peace, on oath of Mrs. Magdalena Mentzer; Louis Mentzer, assault and battery on constable of Martin Schari; Martin Schegler, assault and battery, on oath of Louis Mentzer. Charles Anli, assault and battery, preferred by Mentzer, and Levi Epler, assault and battery, complaint on Charles Anli. The parties all reside on Negley's Run.

TAKEN TO THE COUNTY HOME.—Officer P. D. Marsh, of McKeesport, yesterday took Mrs. Mary Davis, of that borough, to the County Home. About two months since Daniel Davis, her husband, who is insane, was removed to the same institution, and his wife has supported herself in various ways since then. Recently, however, she has become so ill as to be unable to provide the necessaries of life, and being without means or friends in this section to look after her, and has been consigned to the institution mentioned, to be taken care of at the expense of the county.

AN ALLEGED ELOPEMENT.—A man living on Penn street, who had just served thirty days term in the workhouse, came to the office of Alderman O'Donnel yesterday, and wished to make information against his wife and an alleged paramour. He says that a charge of disorderly conduct was entered against him a few weeks ago, and after serving his time in the Work house, he returned to find that the man who had him arrested, had eloped with his wife and besides this taken away $599—all the money he (prosecutor) had saved. He thinks the parties have gone to Hagerstown, and an information will likely be made to-day.

List of U. S. Patents.

Issued to the citizens of Western Pennsylvania, for the week ending November 1, 1870, and each bearing that date. Reported weekly for the COMMERCIAL, from the office of David A. Burr, Solicitor of Patents and Attorney in Patent Cases, Washington City:

No. 108,756—Compound for treating Wool; Hagen H. Capamaglan, Pittsburgh.

No. 108,787—Sawing Machine; Geo. W. Kearns, Libertyville.

No. 108,791—Dumping car; William Merrington and Nathaniel Kirkwood, McKeesport.

No. 108, 891—Paper cutting machine; St. Clair Dewey, Pittsburgh, and L. G. Rice, (Cambridge, Mass).

PROPOSED NEW TOWN.

An Alteoan for the Allegheny Valley Railroad—Verner's Station the Site—New Shops, &c., to be Erected There and a Town Built Up.

Yesterday morning at eleven o'clock a special train conveyed a number of citizens and members of the press from the city of Pittsburgh to Verner station, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, ten miles distant from the old Court House, and two and a half miles beyond the present city limits. The object of the excursion was to show the party the site of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company's new shops, and also what is soon to become the Altoona of the Allegheny Valley Railroad.

As is well known, this railroad is not only to become but is now one of the most important leading from the City of Pittsburgh, and when the Mahoning branch is completed and placed in operation, it is sure to become the means of transit of the bulk of the heavy freight traffic for Western Pennsylvania. The work of laying the double track in the main line from the city to Hulton's station, about a mile beyond Verner, is being prosecuted with vigor, and it is expected the same will be completed by fall. The increasing prosperity of the road has awakened the President and Board of Directors to the necessity of having commodious repair shops, round houses, yards, &c., and some time since the energetic President, Col. Phillips, with a number of other influential citizens, purchased a tract of four hundred and sixty acres for the use of the company, and as we learn the work of erecting the buildings as aforesaid will be commenced early next spring The entire tract is most eligibly situated, and we must confess, after our visit yesterday, that the company are to be congratulated for having hit upon such a magnificent site on which to build up a town. The ground lies between two hollows; there is a flat below the railroad, and the river, and the shops are on the right (the spot where the shops are to be located; then there is an abrupt knoll, on the top of which there is a level strip, more or less nearly so as is desirable, or perhaps a mile, and the property of the company for the tract need not necessarily end a mile back from the railroad as hundreds more acres can be procured. The removal of the shops of the railroad company to Verner will at once install a town of the new tract, and the erection of workmen at the least calculation, and these, of course, will require means of shelter. It is proposed therefore, and, indeed, plans have been made laying out the remainder of the tract into lots preparatory to putting up of the new town. Thus far about two hundred and fifty-one lots have been laid out, each 72 by 200 feet—otherwise half acre lots.

This of course does not include all the property, but it will all be appropriately laid out in a short time. There will be three streets, each sixty feet wide and a mile in length, one at the end; one in the center, and one at the other end of the tract, from the top of hill to the river, and innumerable cross streets will traverse the property. The eastern terminus of the tract is marked off by Plum Creek. There are some half dozen fine springs on the property, and about eight very beautiful dwelling houses. It is thought that so self contained a plot of lots this fall, because the double track of the Railroad will be completed to Hulton by that time, and as the work of constructing the shops will be begun in the spring, many persons will desire to purchase and, build at once,

DUNBAR FURNACE.

The Capacity and Extent of the Works.

One of the largest and finest furnaces in the West is that of the Dunbar Iron Company, in Fayette county. The company own about seven thousand acres and lands within fifteen miles of exposed ore, containing, by careful analysis, from thirty to forty-five per cent. of iron. There are to be had, in close proximity, all other materials needed in the manufacture of iron, and the furnace is one of the best located in the country. In May last, the company incurred a serious loss in the fall of their immense stone stack, but with commendable enterprise this reverse was promptly met, and in less than two months the company had up a magnificent iron stack.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FURNACE.

This new furnace ranks amongst the lar gest in the west, Being sixty-two feet high, and fifteen feet six inches bosh. The iron jacket hoops are calculated for an eighteen feet bosh and can be increased to seventy-five feet in highth. The top is closed with a nine feet bell and hopper. Over the bell there are two gas lines for consultation, and thence conducting to nine feet at the hopper.

FUTURE PROSPECTS.

The Dunbar Iron Company has already done a noble work for this section of the State, but it is only commencing operations. The same energy and skill which placed this furnace on such a successful basis, will in due time bring others into successful operation. They have an inexhaustible supply of ore, and with coal and other necessary products at hand, at last they can manufacture a prime quality of iron at a very moderate cost. Such advantages must follow in due time, and the people of Fayette county may congratulate themselves that the substantial Dunbar Company will draw from this great manufacturing enterprise.

PERJURY.

A Man of Straw Personates a Man of Means, and a Notorious Counterfeiter Escapes.

Officer Benson, of the United States detective corps, arrived in this city Tuesday night, having in charge one Pierce Ingram, whom he had arrested at Harrisburg, on a charge of perjury. There is a curious history connected with this arrest, which we will briefly sketch: In June, 1868, John Mentz, a notorious dealer in counterfeiter money, was arrested in Lycoming county and taken before Commissioner McClure, who held him to bail in $5,000 —Solomon Mengis, a resident of the defendant, giving the security. About a month after, a true bill was found, when Solomon Mengis surrendered the defendant, and Commissioner McClure increased the bail to $10,000. The defendant, it came to the office of committed to jail, not being able to give the bail required. After the Court adjourned, the defendant induced Pierce Ingram, formerly a police officer at Harrisburg, but who had for merit and recommendate Daniel Mengis, a cousin of the defendant, who resided in Northumberland county, and owned a farm valued at about twenty thousand dollars, on an application for the release of the defendant. Pierce Ingram went as requested, and being introduced to the Commissioner as Daniel Mengis, cousin of the prisoner, was sworn and testified that he owned a farm in Northumberland county worth $20,000, and was good bail for $10,000 for John Mengis, who was released from prison, and of course fled the country. When the case was called for trial, and he failed to answer, his recognizance was sued on, but Daniel Mengis soon satisfied the officers that he had never signed the bail-bond, whoever might have done it for him. The fraud was thus brought to light, and after a long search Pierce Ingram was discovered to have been the perpetrator. An information for perjury was made against him before Commissioner McCandless, and detective Benson was sent to arrest him. He does not deny the fraud, but alleges that he was drunk when he consented to the arrangement, for which he was paid $500 for his services. He waived a hearing yesterday and was committed for trial.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court.

Court met at the usual hour yesterday morning. Present, Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Read, Agnew, Sharswood and Williams.

The first case called for argument was Mc-Clurg's appeal. Argued by Mr. Lucas for appellant.

The application for a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of Daniel Dougherty, charged with the murder of Stinell, in Kittanning, came up for hearing, and occupied the attention of the Court for some hours hearing the testimony of the witnesses. After the evidence was all given in, the case was argued by Marshall Swartzwelder without argument, when the Judges retired for consultation. On their seals the decision was announced, viz: That bail should be entered, thereupon bonds to the amount of fifteen thousand dollars were entered into and Mr. Dougherty was discharged.

Cook et al. vs. Mackrell; rule to show cause why judgment should not be opened.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

The only case tried yesterday, that of the Unit d States vs. Hiram Sligo Mills, for violating the revenue law, was taken up. The jury retired about two o'clock and are still out.

FUR GLOVES, for caps, fur collars, fur trimmed hoods—new goods—at Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

Pittsburgh City Flour Mills.

Messrs. A. M. Marshall, H. D. Kelton, late of Pittsburgh City Flour Mills, and Messrs. F. D. and W. M. Kennedy, late of Pearl Steam Mills, Allegheny, have purchased from Messrs. J. S. Liggett & Co. the Pittsburgh City Flour Mills, and will continue the milling business under the firm name of Marshall, Kennedys & Co. With the large experience and high popularity of the firm have had in the purchase of wheat and the manufacture of flour, and the increased facilities which this consolidation will give them, the public may rely upon getting quite as good an article of flour as can be had anywhere in the country. They will endeavor to maintain the high reputation which the flours of the late mills had obtained, and will spare no effort to place upon the market a brand fully equal to the best brands of other cities. They have purchased large quantities of Southern white and amber wheat, and are now ready to receive orders, as will be seen by reference to advertisement in another column.

The Kittanning Homicide—The Prisoner Released in $5,000 Bail.

Yesterday afternoon the Judges of the Supreme Court, now sitting in this city, held a consultation in relation to the application for the release on bail of Daniel Dougherty, charged with the murder of young Stinel, at Kittanning. Armstrong county, several days since. The facts of the lamentable affair have already been furnished the public, and our readers will also recollect, that the application to the Armstrong County Court to have him admitted to bail was refused. A writ of error was then taken to the Supreme Court, argued on Saturday last, and as the result of the conference yesterday, it was order d that the prisoner be released on giving bail in the sum of $5,000.

Aggravated Assault and Battery.

Charles Kreish, a saloon keeper on Penn street, Twelfth ward, made an information before Deputy Mayor Nichols, yesterday, charging Joseph Dougherty and Samuel Allinder and David Grant with aggravated assault and battery. The prosecutor alleged that he had entered the saloon shortly before midnight, a few weeks ago, but the door had not been locked, and these men came in and demanded a drink. Mrs. Kreish, it is alleged, ordered them out, when they pulled her out of the house, and Grant beat her severely. She was attended by Drs. Jacoby and Clark, who pronounce her injuries of a rather severe character. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the alleged offenders.

FURS! FURS! FURS! wholesale and retail at Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

CITY FINANCES.

Receipts for October and Expenditures for September.

The following are the receipts for the month of October, 1870, as appears from the books of the City Controller:

RECEIPTS FOR OCTOBER, 1870.	
Robert King—Water rent new buildings	$329 50
Interest—Iron City Nat'l Bank Depository	662 64
Interest—Allegheny Nat'l Bank Depository	667 89
Interest—National Trust Company Depository	668 15—1,998 68
Building Inspector	650 00
City Gauger	1,811 44
Monongahela Wharf	1,968 28
Allegheny Wharf	238 11
Weighing coal	132 37
Weigh Scales	193 68
Streets for Commissioners	75 00
City Tax, 1870	4,384 80
Business Tax, 1870	5,246 75
Old City Special Tax, 1870	905 97
Lawrenceville Special Tax, 1870	140 27
Water Rents, 1870	3,963 26
Fifth Ward Markets	21 75
Fees—Smith, Superintendent Water Works	121 00
Andrew Humber—Fines and forfeitures	20 00
R. J. McGowan, proceeds of Fifth Avenue Market House Bonds	22,000 00
Kern Bracken, Forty-two and Forty-eighth street	6,000 00
Diamond Market, per Superintendent	$1,805 13
Diamond Market, per Clerk	1,018 80—2,823 93
Vehicle Licenses	27 75
	$53,507 27

EXPENDITURES FOR SEPTEMBER, 1870, ON WARRANTS.

Interest	$ 4,624 00
Salaries	1,299 96
Printing and stationery	398 54
Fire department	12,023 48
Police	9,103 95
Waterworks	4,875 31
Streets	6,809 28
Diamond market	475 76
Monongahela wharf	76 31
Allegheny wharf	122 33
Weigh scales	58 25
Contingent fund	12 00
City property	1,702 15
Fifteenth ward	68 10
Fifth ward market	25 00
Roads	3,041 27
Surveys	872 11
Water extension	19 776 37
Water ex-interest	4,242 00
	70,017 77

DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.

A. M'C Dejoseph, Checks coun. Balance July 26 to Nov. terminated and on deposit Oct. 1, 1870, reg'd by Con'r, Nov. 1, 70

Iron City Nat. Bk	$ 226 97	$3,016 77	$410 00
Allegheny Nat. Bk	191,328 41	47,329 13	143,999 28
Nat'l Trust Co.	190,250 79	48,679 44	141,571 35
	$576,815 17	$156,824 74	$419,130 43

AQUATIC.

The Late Inter-National Four-oared Match—The Tyne Crew Willing to Row Another Race.

James Renforth, the stroke of the Tyne champion four, says the *Clipper*, of this week, has caused to be published in the columns of the sporting press of England the communication which appears below, the original of which has been sent to Robt. Fulton, and has doubtless been received by him ere this. It would have been much more satisfactory to the friends of both crews had the proposition of the St. John crew to row a fifty-one thousand over the Grover & Baker; sixty-seven thousand over the Weed; and largely increasing without suffering pecuniary loss worth mentioning, been accepted by the Tyne crew originally. Yet, as it was not accepted, we trust that Renforth and Lowell will consider the reasonableness resulted from the great and growing popularity of the New Family Sewing Machine, the most complete machine for family use yet devised. Those competent to judge, can be convinced of this by calling at the agency, Messrs. Straw & Morton's, No. 2 Sixth street. No canvassers are employed.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, October 13, 1870.

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed please find letter for reference to a new match when just upon the eve of our departure from Canada. We had satisfied ourselves that no improper practices were to arrange another race, and all our affairs being settled for the journey home when we received your message. We did not think it prudent to delay our departure upon the chance of being able to come to terms as to a race, which would appear, however, that yourself and friends are now needlessly delaying. We row with the Tyne champion crew, and I am quite willing for all in my power to help forward the proposed match. With that object in view, I advance the following propositions as the basis of arrangement. We are willing to row you, at John, New Brunswick, to row a six mile turning race on the River St. John, in a state of readiness, or over, receiving £30 for expenses, or we will give your crew—the fair crew of St. John —£500 a side or upward, to row a six mile race for a stake of £1000 a side, or in case of a four oared match, to be rowed either on the Tyne or at St. John, neither party will be tied to bring the same crew to the starting point as in the several articles as were drawn up for the match at Lachine might serve as a guide in the event of a further competition. Believing from what I read and hear, that your townspeople are desirous of giving a return match to the Tyne crew, we will be glad to listen to reasonable proposals from you when received in order that we will draw up articles and forward them to me at the care of Captain Dodd, 2 Dean street, Newcastle, I will at once sign them if satisfactory, and if not will correct and return. I may state that we have no objections to row in the spring or autumn at St. John, and in case you think of rowing over to England we shall be very willing to row at any time. Trusting soon to hear from you upon the subject, I remain yours truly,

Champion Sculler of England.

Mr. Robert Fulton, St. John, N. B.

Lecture at Candor, Washington County.

A course of lectures will be delivered at Candor on Tuesday evening, November 1st, a large meeting of the beauty and chivalry of Midway, Bulger and Candor, Washington county, was held in the Presbyterian Church in the above village, to hear the first of a course of lectures which the young men of this vicinity have inaugurated for the coming winter. The objects of the society, we suppose the association is a private is to be conducted, were very appropriately set forth in a five-minute speech by Rev. Kennedy, the worthy and efficient pastor of Venter Fork church, which we hope we are ever foremost in every good work in this community.

The Rev. Wm. M. Ferguson was then presented to the meeting, and announced the subject of his lecture, "Sabbath Scenes in Philadelphia. The party will return on Saturday. During the absence of the Mayor the duties of his office will be filled by Alderman Guyan M. Irwin.

A MUSICAL ARREST.—Al Italian, who is an organ grinder by occupation, was arrested yesterday afternoon for kindly furnishing